The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

Napoleon's Proclamation Urging an Affirmative Vote on the Plebiscitum.

Manifestoes Issued by Labor Associations in Paris.

Fenian Troubles Anticipated in London.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 24.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following proclamation by the Emperor:

FRENCHMEN: The constitution of 1852, drawn up in virtue of the powers which you gave me and ratified by 8,000,000 *of votes*, and which re-established the empire, has procured for France eighteen years of calm and prosperity which have not been without glory. It has insured order, and left the way open to all improvements. Thus, more security has been confirmed by the target part it has taken in the progress of liberty. But successive changes have altered the basis of the plebiscitum which cannot be modified without an appeal to the nation. It becomes indispensable, then, that the new constitutional pact shall be approved by the people who were formerly the constitutors of the republic and of the empire. At these two epochs it was believed, and I myself believe to-day, that anything done without you was illegal. The Constitution of Imperial and Democratic France may be reduced to a small number of fundamental provisions which cannot be changed without your consent. Your decision will have the advantage of rendering definite the progress already made, and of placing beyond the influence of political fluctuations the principles of government. Time lost too often in barren and embittered controversies may be more usefully employed hereafter in seeking for means of increasing the moral and material well-being of the greatest number. I address myself to all of you, who, from the 10th of December, 1848, surmounted all obstacles to place me at your head,—who for twenty-two years have without cessation guarded me by your suffrage, sustained me by your co-operation, and rewarded me by your affection. Give me a new proof of confidence in bringing to the ballot-box an affirmative vote, and you will discountenance the menaces of revolution, you will place order and liberty on a solid basis, and you will render easier in the future the transmission of the crown to my son.

You have almost unanimously, for eighteen years, clothed me with the most extensive powers. Be also equally unanimous to-day in supporting the transformation of the Imperial *regime*. A great nation has no way of attaining its development without resting on a constitution which guarantees at the same time stability and progress. To the call which I make on you to ratify the liberal reforms realized during the last ten years, reply "Yes." As for myself, faithful to my origin, I shall continue penetrated by your thought and fortified by your will, and, confiding in Providence, shall work without cessation for the prosperity and grandeur of France.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

PARIS, April 23.—A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the Tuileries. The Emperor presided. It was decided, after a debate of more than two hours, to identify the Ministry with the *plebiscitum*, and publish a proclamation signed by each Minister, the paper and regulations attached to it to be inserted in the proclamation. M. Ollivier at first objected to this, on the ground that the regulations, and all the matter referred to, would be published to-day in the *Journal Officiel*, and the Ministerial proclamation made known through the same source to-morrow (Sunday); and, also, if ready, a proclamation by the Emperor explanatory of the documents. Discussion arose as to whether the question of the Emperor's dynasty and hereditary succession should be inserted in the proclamation. The Emperor objected to this on the ground that for him, the acknowledged representative of the people, to now ask for a ratification of the vote of 1852, would be in reality expressing doubt of the loyalty of his subjects. It was decided that the Emperor, being elected by eight millions of votes, will not, and does not, propose at the present day the question of dynasty to the people, on the ground that, in 1852, His Majesty demanded the co-operation of the people to establish order, which is the foundation of all national prosperity; and that in 1870 he demands the assistance of the people to enable him to found and consolidate liberty in and for France.

The Ministerial proclamation criticises the conduct of the Oppositionists, and asserts that their course is inexplicable. It says that if the Electors vote "No" on the *plebiscite*, they will avow themselves adversaries of liberty by so doing.

The French Republicans have resolved to hoist their party flag openly and publicly on the occasion of the electoral vote. At a meeting of the body, held last night, it was resolved to establish a Parisian International Association of Workingmen, and that the artisans' motto on flags, and the paper prospectus should be, "The Republic, with all its consequences, and death to its enemies." This is far in advance of Rochefort. The audacious announcement is already reported by a copy before the Procureur Imperial for consideration and legal action.

LONDON, April 24.—One of the manifestoes issued by the labor societies in Paris advises workmen either to abstain from voting on the *plebiscitum* or to cast blank ballots, and also demands reforms in taxation and in military conscription, and the erection of a republic.

Ministerial journals say that the Marquise de Bonneville yesterday presented formally to the Pope a memorandum written by Count Daru before his resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was obliged to present the memorandum, though it anticipated M. Ollivier's succession to the charge of Foreign Affairs, because, according to diplomatic usage, its contents had previously been communicated to the Papal Government. M. Ollivier will decline the responsibility for the document.

L' Univers, Ultramontane organ, demands that the government take a stand for or against the memorandum of Count Daru, and reserves, until an answer is received from Rome, its opinion of the transaction.

It is reported that M. Ollivier will be decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Chancellor of the Legion of Honor is dead.

The horses attached to the carriage of the Minister of Marine, yesterday, ran away. Admiral Genouilly was thrown to the ground and badly injured, but his injuries are not dangerous.

PARIS, April 24.—Even those journals which counsel an affirmative vote on the *plebiscitum* are [illegible] and partly abstain from voting. Public meetings for the discussion of the *plebiscitum* commenced to-day. Two meetings, which were called yesterday, for other political objects, were dissolved.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 24.—The rumors that Montpensier has been wounded at Seville are pronounced false.

In the Cortes, yesterday, Minister Moret, in reply to an inquiry, said the news from Cuba was satisfactory, but gave no particulars. The answer is considered vague, and creates some uneasiness.

Spanish journals lately abused Lord Derby for attending a banquet at Rome in honor of Prince Alfonzo. Lord Derby has not been in Rome.

ITALY.

ROME, April 23.—The third public meeting of the Œcumenical Council will be held at St. Peter's, on Sunday. After mass, the fathers will vote orally in the presence of the Pope, on the first acts of the council, and the Pope will solemnly promulgate the acts.

There are comparatively few strangers in the city.

LONDON, April 24.—The first *schema de dogma* of the Œcumenical Council has been officially promulgated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 24.—The *Observer* says the Fenians here mean mischief. The government has been authentically warned of their intentions to destroy the offices of the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other projects equally mischievous, but the publication of the particulars is withheld.

An increased activity in the iron trade is noticed throughout England.

LONDON, April 24.—A rumor is afloat in London that the Queen intends to marry a Prince of the house of Schleswig-Holstein.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 24.—The Bishop of Brussels, responding to an urgently expressed desire by the Episcopacy for an immediate settlement of the question of the infallibility of the Pope, repudiates distinctly any wish for delay.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—A telegram says the Turkish Minister at Athens reports to his government that the captives retained for ransom in the hands of the brigands near Marathon have been killed.

NORTH GERMANY.

LONDON, April 24.—The Chinese Embassy has left Berlin for Brussels.

The Russo-Chinese boundary question has been practically settled.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, April 24.—A Haytien letter of April 12, reports the people again excitedly discussing the San Domingo annexation question on account of information that a United States war steamer has taken possession of the Bay of Manzanillo, on the northern frontier of Hayti. The feeling is more bitter than ever. It is understood that this movement of the United States authorities is for the purpose of preventing Luperon entering the Cibao District of San Domingo with hostile intent. The Severn called at Cape Haytien in search of Luperon, but he made his escape in an English schooner.

MICHIGAN.

Vessels Detained by an Ice Jam in the St. Clair Flats.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 24.—Almost 100 vessels are now here, upward bound, and awaiting the breaking of the ice jam on St. Clair Flats. To-day the steamer Huron was extracted from a perilous position she was in there, by aid sent her, and arrived here. Her officers report the ice as piled up in enormous quantities, and the jam as extending some distance up the St. Clair River. The prospects of an early break-up are not good. Many vessels are also reported as above the jam, waiting to get down, and the expenses of delay are commencing to assume formidable proportions.

WISCONSIN.

The Weather—The Mississippi Falling.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—A heavy northwest wind prevailed all day, and to-night it has commenced to rain a little. The lake is very rough, and sail vessels had some difficulty in making the harbor. There are reports from LaCrosse, Wis., to-night, that the Mississippi River has fallen three inches at LaCrosse since 6 o'clock this morning, and five inches at Prairie du Chien.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

NEW YORK, April 24.—David O'Day, who was [illegible] of Felix Larkin, eighteen months ago, was killed this morning [illegible] on Greenwich street. He was with a party of friends at the time, and was stabbed by one of them during an altercation. O'Day has been connected with several stabbing affrays in the past ten years.

WALL STREET.

The indications are that there will be a lively speculation in stocks this week, and it is known that several operators have given large orders to their brokers for purchases. The leading stocks will probably be New York Central, Hudson River, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Ohio & Mississippi, and the Hannibal & St. Joe Roads.

PUGILISTIC.

The fight between Mace and Allen was settled to-night, to take place May 10, near New Orleans.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Fenian Congress, before adjournment, elected William Egan, of New York, Vice President, and M. J. Cunningham, of [illegible]; P. Cunningham, of Chicago; P. Forsythe, of Detroit; P. Sweeney, of Lawrence, Mass.; John [illegible], of Louisville; P. H. O'Grady, of Albany; P. O'Neil, of Cleveland, and P. O'Day, of Buffalo, Senators of the council.

The Fenian Executive Council, elected by the recent Congress, has issued an address to the brotherhood, announcing the removal of the central office of the brotherhood to Philadelphia, and the appointment of John Brennan as Treasurer. The address charges President O'Neill with usurpation and malfeasance in office, misappropriation of $8,000 of the funds of the order during the past two years; and the Chicago delegates protest against the treatment which they received from the recent New York Convention, and intimate, in strong terms, that active military operations will soon be begun, and promise an early statement of the work remaining to complete the equipment of forces.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

The application for the discharge of Frank Jones, charged with the forgery of Atlantic & Great Western Railway bonds, was refused by Judge Monell.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

Upon a boy named Kilgore, arrested yesterday for theft, was found a draft for $1,285, drawn by Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago, in favor of Forestman & Co., of this city, taken from a letter delivered at the office by mistake. The boy was held for trial.

ACCIDENT FROM KEROSENE.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, residing in Jackson street, Williamsburg, were dreadfully burned, yesterday, by the explosion of kerosene oil used in hurrying up a stove fire.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

The St. George's Society celebrated the anniversary of St. George and of the natal day of Shakspeare, last evening. Wm. Cullen Bryant was one of the speakers.

MORTUARY.

Miss Halleck, the venerable sister of the poet, Fitz-Greene Halleck, was buried, yesterday, at Guilford, Conn., by the side of her brother.

WASHINGTON.

Speculations Concerning the Funding Bill.

Educational Statistics.

Proposed Change in the Naturalization Laws.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NAVAL PENSION FUND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—The naval pension fund is now at 3 per cent interest. The rate was originally at 6 per cent, and was reduced one-half in violation of what the Navy Department and naval officers regarded as the contract between the navy and the government. The House has proposed to go further and transfer the whole fund to the Treasury and thus check the hope prevalent in the navy that the government may some time give that branch of the service such a home as the army has in this city. A clause conveying the fund into the Treasury was put into the Pension bill and agreed to by the House last month. The matter came up in the Senate last Friday, and that body, by a unanimous vote, declined to accept the proposition. The House will have to back down and let the fund stand as it now does at interest.

THE LAST VESTIGE OF SLAVERY.

The naturalization laws are now the only ones on our statute books that recognize a distinction of color among persons. Mr. Sumner carried a bill through the Senate on Friday, repealing the act of 1803, which prohibited the importation of colored persons, and in debate on that fact about the naturalization laws, it was mentioned that the bill striking the word white out of them is before the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Trumbull stated that it would have his most hearty support, both in committee and in the Senate, and it will probably be reported and passed before the end of the session, if the new Naturalization bill of the House fails of success.

THE FUNDING BILL

was considered by the Ways and Means Committee, at its meeting of Saturday morning, and members say they will now go on with it from day to day till it is finished. The committee have not yet voted on any of its provisions, but at the meeting of Saturday the talk of the majority was decidedly against the compulsory features upon National Banks, and the feeling gains ground that the bill cannot get a favorable report in anything like its present form.

MEDIATION.

Great Britain and Portugal have for many years been disputing the possession of the little island of Bolama, off the west coast of Central Africa, and worth about half a million of dollars. A year or more ago they entered into a treaty, and agreed to leave the matter to the President of the United States for settlement. Both sides put in their facts and arguments. President Grant took up the question, through the State Department, and has just decided in favor of Portugal.

THE LITTLE CENSUS BILL

will, it is hoped, go through Congress this week. The House has called for a Conference Committee, and named Messrs. Garfield, Allison, and Cox as its members, and the Senate will agree to this proposition to-morrow, so as to get the report and vote in four or five days.

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Work in the Bureau of Education, under General Eaton, has begun in earnest. A statement has been made up from the last census, showing the condition of the voting population in 1860, in regard to ability to read and write, for each State, and the additions which will be made to this class by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The tables are destined to show a fearful predominance of ignorance among voters in many sections, particularly the South, and the necessity of an efficient school system. Tables have also been arranged to show that postal receipts, new inventions, and internal revenue receipts all decrease in direct proportion to the increase in the number of the illiterate.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS—AN EXPLANATION.

H. G. C[illegible], claim agent, of Mound City, Ill., asserts that the complaints made by several soldiers in the matter of his [illegible] their claims, have arisen wholly from the long [illegible] to his correspondence, and that he will, [illegible] make all accounts good.

JUDICIAL.

On account of an informality in the nomination of Judge Humphreys, of Alabama, for Associate Justice of this District, it may become necessary to withdraw his name. If this is done, however, it will only be with the purpose of sending it in again in proper form.

AQUATIC.

The annual boat race between the crews of the Naval Academy comes off at Annapolis next Friday. Great preparations are making over there for a good time, and the middies have reason for hoping the President will come over to see them.

AMERICAN SHIP RELEASED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The Spanish authorities yesterday sent a cable despatch from Madrid, to Captain General De Rodas at Havana, ordering the immediate release of the ship Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York, seized by the Cuban authorities on a charge of carrying arms to the insurgents. The release was made upon the formal demand of our government.

[To the Associated Press.]

REVENUE FRAUDS SUSPECTED.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Information having been received from the West that the manufacturers of cigars in New York and Philadelphia are shipping cigars with labels or caution notices attached to the borders and doubling over the edges of boxes so finely printed as to escape observation except upon close scrutiny, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue orders the seizure and detention of cigars having thereon any such labels.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

There is no indication whatever of the reopening of the Alabama claims question. The subject has not been officially mentioned for several months. It appears that each government is waiting for the other.

THE TARIFF BILL

is considered in danger of defeat. The friends of of the Pennsylvania iron interest will vote against the bill, should the House concur in the reduction of duty on pig iron made by the Committee of the Whole.

THE PARAGUAY QUESTION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs make a voluminous report [illegible] week on the Paraguay question.

INDIAN NEWS.

A letter received at the Indian Bureau from Captain G. M. Randall, Agent at the Cheyenne Agency, April 9, states that he is subsisting 6,500 Indians—being 3,000 more than the number anticipated,—and others are daily expected.

IOWA.

The Recent Casualty at Des Moines—Pardon—Prohibition.

DES MOINES, April 23.—The bodies of the two ladies who were drowned in Coon River, last Wednesday, have not been recovered. The friends are still searching.

Denton Camery, who embezzled Tama County funds, has been pardoned by the Governor, to take effect May 1.

Business has been unusually quiet since the beer shops were closed, and the legislators went home, both events occurring the same day. Only one case of drunkenness has occurred in ten days. The liquor dealers are making a test case before the Mayor.

Ex-Governor Stone is actively canvassing the Fourth District for the place of Mr. Loughbridge, but is generally coldly received. Mr. Loughbridge is conceded to have the better chance for the nomination.

Injunction Granted Against the Philadelphia Revenue Collector.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—In the Court of *Nisi Prius*, yesterday, a preliminary injunction was granted, prior to argument, restraining the Collector of Internal Revenue from collecting income tax upon the dividend and earnings applied to the construction of the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad. Ten or twelve leading railroads in the State have refused to pay, and await the action of the court.

Consecration of the Bishop of Detroit.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Rev. C. H. Borges was to-day consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Detroit. The exercises occurred, with imposing ceremonies, at the Cathedral, a large number of priests participating.

Operations Against Depredating Indians.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Five companies of the Seventh Cavalry, now at Fort Leavenworth, are under orders to proceed to Fort Hays for active service against depredating Indians. General Custar will command.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—An attempt to rob the Southwark Bank, whose vaults contained over ten millions, was frustrated last night. The burglars escaped minus their implements.

Died.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Charles Hoffman, for many years Cashier of the Boatmen's Savings' Institution of this city, died yesterday.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 24.—PASSED UP—Propeller City of Toledo; barks Flying Mist, Orphan Boy, Vanderbilt; brig Commerce; schooners Wanoma, S. A. Wood, Golden Rule, Eli, Wild Rover, Magill, Worthington, Mont Blanc, Queen of the Lakes, Dauntless, Osborne, Wall, Wagstaff, Tailor, St. Lawrence No. 2, Winona, M. J. Wilcox.

Wind north.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—Receipts of beeves for week, 4,100. Demand steady at prices ½c per lb higher. A few hundred head remain unsold. The range of prices has been from 8c for inferior to 9¾@10¼c for premium.

Receipts of sheep, 7,800. Sales comparatively quick at last week's prices.

Receipts of hogs, 4,800; nearly all of which were shipped through. No market here.

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.80. Legal tenders, 89⅞.

ILLINOIS.

Last Week's Work in the Constitutional Convention.

The Fight Over the Judiciary Article.

The Lincoln Monument—Financial Condition of the Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

SPRINGFIELD, April 24.—It is universally conceded that the convention made but little headway last week. The troublesome question has been the Judiciary article, and it looks now as if the opinions of members upon mooted points in that article are as diverse now as they were at the commencement of the discussion. With from sixty-five to seventy of the eighty-five members of the convention lawyers, and a large share of them understood to be candidates for judicial honors under the new constitution, it can hardly be wondered at that they should, and it amount to agree upon any one essential feature of the article. Some of the members seem to think that the matter can be disposed of satisfactorily by Tuesday night. I hope this can be done, but I hear intimations or threats, that all of the article referring to Cook County courts is to be overhauled, and essentially changed, not in response to any request from the delegation or people of that county that it should be done, but out of revenge for imaginary wrongs which some delegates claim to have suffered from her delegates. If the Judiciary article is completed by Tuesday night, it is not impossible that the entire work of the convention may be cleared up in two weeks, or three at the furthest.

LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The managers of the Lincoln Monument Association, including Governor Oglesby, Hon. John T. Stuart, Hon. O. M. Hatch, Hon. O. H. Miner, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Colonel John Williams, Jacob Bunn, Esq., Dr. Newton Bateman, and several members of the Constitutional Convention, yesterday afternoon paid a formal visit to the monument at Oak Ridge for the purpose of inspecting the work. They remained on the ground for more than one hour, and examined the work closely. All expressed themselves as heartily pleased, not only with the general design of the monument, but the progress which the work is making. The following facts in regard to its present condition will prove interesting to the people: "The National Lincoln Monument Association" have on hand, as resources for building the monument, $136,000. These funds, except the $50,000 Illinois appropriation and about $20,000 already expended in the construction of the work, are invested in government and Illinois State bonds. The association has entered into a contract with William D. Richardson to construct the entire architecture of the monument, inclusive of materials, and everything else but the sculpture, for $136,000, to be completely finished during the autumn of 1870. Mr. Richardson has progressed with his work as fast as his contract requires, and as fast as could be expected. The foundation has been completed, the brick, lime, cement, etc., are all upon the ground, the granite is being cut and dressed in Quincy, Mass., and is so near ready that there is no cause to fear delay on its account, and there seems no reason to doubt that Mr. Richardson will finish his work during the fall. The association has entered into a contract with Mr. Larkin Mead for all the sculpture, for $70,000, to be furnished by him as ordered, the association not to be liable until they give an order in writing for any part of it, the prices of the pieces or groups being settled by the contract. The association has given an order to Mr. Mead to proceed with the statue of Mr. Lincoln, the price being fixed at $13,700, and the coat of arms at $1,500. The three items named, viz: the building of the monument, the statue of Mr. Lincoln, and the coat of arms, involve a cost of about $155,000, exhausting about all the money in the hands of the association. No orders have been given for the four groups contemplated in the original plan, because the association has no money to pay for them, and it is not its intention to give an order for a group until the means are provided. Next autumn, therefore, it is expected that the monument will be completed with the exception of the four groups, and the remains of Mr. Lincoln will then be transferred from their present resting place at the base of the monument. It is also anticipated that the bronze statue of Mr. Lincoln will be put in its place. Six different tombs, or sarcophagi, will be constructed, adjoining each other, under the monument, one each for Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, and the four children, two of whom are now laid in the tomb with him. The monument will, however, look unfinished and undressed, without the four groups of sculpture, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the people of the United States will promptly furnish the means to enable the association to order and pay for them on the completion of each one, which will cost $13,700, in all $55,000. To raise this amount several States have been applied to. [illegible] has been a generous one. The association have hoped for $10,000 from New York. In fact that State made an appropriation of that amount, but it has never been received by the association, for what reason is not known. If that amount could be realized, another group could be immediately ordered and paid for on completion. Other States have been applied to for aid, but only Nevada, I believe, has responded. Chicago ought to pay for at least one of the proposed groups; the colored people of the United States for another to the great martyr they owe more than to any other man that ever lived or ever will live, and it would be a beautiful recognition of that great and good man for this newly enfranchised people to step boldly forward and place in the hands of this association a sum sufficient to erect on one of the pedestals, a group in honor of him who freed them from their house of bondage.

MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Magnetic Wells—History—Location—Medicinal Qualities—Magic Effects of the Waters—Magnetic and Electric Qualities—Class of Diseases Most Successfully Treated—Hotel and Hospital Accommodations—Society at the Spa.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

EATON RAPIDS, Mich., April 15.

The existence of a natural magnetic liquid reservoir, or an electric stream of water, is a new phenomena, claiming its discovery within the last few months. At least, if such have heretofore been known to exist, the intelligence of their finding has been veiled from the eyes of the world, and the investigations of science; and now, that their existence has been fully demonstrated by ocular experience and thorough scientific tests, known chemistry, and old established philosophy turn up their eyes in wonder, and pronounce them impossible, only because they and their causes are buried in an unfathomable mystery. But that such things are, is as true as it is strange, and their discovery is but another step downward into the recesses of nature's concealed vaults, from which has been drawn so much of our knowledge of realities, and where still lie buried more of God's handiworks than have ever yet pierced human intelligence.

I am not aware that outside of the three or four magnetic wells or springs recently discovered in this vicinity, such creations have hitherto been known, nor shall I attempt to philosophise upon them, but will, as briefly as possible, write of the facts as I have found them, leaving explanation and elimination to stronger minds and keener intellects.

HISTORY OF THE WELLS.

The first discovery of the magnetic water was made at St. Louis, Gratiot County, Mich., in the summer of 1869, during the progress of boring an artesian well in hopes of finding a reservoir of salt water. The desired result was not reached, but the enterprise of the projectors of the work was rewarded by the piercing of a vein of strongly medicated and highly magnetized water, which flowed with such force as to throw a stream several feet above the surface. The magnetic properties of the water were first noticed by the effect it produced upon some steel tools, used by the workmen, which, after being immersed for a while in the flowing stream, were found to possess the positive and negative electric qualities of the lodestone. Samples of these waters were carefully bottled, sealed, and sent to Prof. Samuel P. Duffield, Professor of Chemistry in the Detroit Medical College, by whom they were analyzed, and the following is his report, as calculated upon the imperial gallon:

Temperature of water 50 degrees constant.

Specific gravity, 1.011 deg.

Sulphate lime	44.50
Silicate lime	6.72
Chloride	a trace
Bi-carbonate soda	166.40
Bi-carbonate lime	68.40
Bi-carbonate magnesia	17.50
Bi-carbonate iron	1.80
Silica free	2.88
Organic matter and loss	2.00
Total constituents	271.60
Bi-carbonates	194.62
Free carbonic acid	6.91
Sulphuretted hydrogen	traces
Total mineral matter in a gallon	279.60

Dr. Duffield adds:

"Before making any report on the medicinal properties of the spring, I would call attention to the act of the current of electricity or magnetism (time and experience must develop which) the stream of water carries. How much this will contribute to its efficacy must only be proven by experience in the hands of the observing practitioner. I have no doubt that it will be found of value in the treatment of paralytic cases.

"As regards the *rationale* of this magnetic state of the spring, I candidly admit that I am not able to give an opinion which would probably in future years be either satisfactory to myself or physicists at large. I therefore would advise free and full investigation, and that may explain what now seems an enigma.

"Looking at its chemical composition, its per cent of the bi-carbonates of soda, magnesia, and lime will make it valuable in kidney difficulty, and in those diseases which require treatment with alkaline carbonates, such as rheumatism in its chronic forms.

"Based on its chemical constitution, I regard it valuable chiefly in kidney disorders, especially those of the uric acid diathesis."

As soon as the remedial qualities of the water from this well became known, patients from the vicinity and elsewhere flocked to the locality to partake of them, and quite a number of astonishing cures were effected. But owing to a lack of experience, entire absence of medical [illegible], and an almost entire number left unrelieved, and local talent, a large number left in a worse state of health than when a few in a [illegible] they came. Then, too, the [illegible] operated for a time to keep people away, but now these evils are in a great measure remedied, and the place presents quite a hospital-like appearance.

WELLS AT EATON RAPIDS.

As at St. Louis, the waters at Eaton Rapids were accidentally discovered. The village of Eaton Rapids, or more particularly that part of it upon which the artesian wells are sunk, is built upon an island in the Grand River, and the inhabitants here have long felt the inconvenience of being supplied only with poor water. To obviate this dearth of water, Enos B. Frost, Esq., proprietor of one of the [illegible] hotels here, conceived the idea of sinking an artesian well upon his premises, and in October last proceeded to its accomplishment. When at the depth of 182 feet, after penetrating earth, rock, sand, gravel, coal, etc., in the order given hereafter, clear cold water was found, which flowed to and above the surface in ample plentitude. The water was found, however, to possess a peculiar taste, not repugnant, but not such as belongs to that gurgling from mountain springs. Then, too, the discovery was made that it possessed strong magnetic properties, and as soon as possible samples were sent to competent chemists for analysis.

The following is a memoranda of the order and depths of the stratas penetrated in boring this well, and the same answers essentially for those since bored and now boring here:

	Ft.	In.
Earth	20	0
Sand rock	10	0
Soft blue slate	9	6
Crevice	0	6
Sand rock	9	9
Crevice	0	3
Sand rock with seams of clay	89	6
Soft gray slate	2	6
Sand rock	4	6
Blue clay	6	6
Sand rock	2	0
Gray slate	18	6
Fire clay	19	0
Coal	3	0
Fire clay	4	0
Sand rock	1	0
Soft black shale	2	0
Sand rock	5	0
Flint and iron pyrites	1	0
Crevice	2	0
Sand rock	5	0
Crevice (raised water 4½ feet)	2	0
Sand rock	0	6
Crevice (first overflow)	5	0
Sand rock	3	0
Lime rock	0	6
Sand rock	1	0
Crevice	0	6
Lime rock (no crevice)	0	6

The reader will perceive that an unusual stratification here occurs, and especially the fire clay following gray slate, and lying above a strata of coal. This strata of fire clay is said to be the finest and deepest to be found in the country; but, as it lies so deep, it will probably never be brought into use. The same is true of the strata of coal.

Herewith I send Prof. Duffield's analysis of the Frost well:

Grains in one imperial gallon	88.22
Sulphate of lime	4.64
Carbonate of magnesia	9.11
Carbonate of iron	2.38
Carbonate of lime	46.24
Chloride of sodium	9.21
Silecia	15.74
Organic matter and loss	.90
	88.22

SHAW'S WELL.

Soon after Mr. Frost's well came into operation, Mr. James Mosher, proprietor of the Eaton Rapids Hotel, determined not to be outdone, or, in other words, not to be nipped by Frost, sank a well upon his premises which has proved a success. As an impartial narrator of facts, and not wishing to discriminate, I give below the analysis of the Shaw well, also that of Mr. James Mosher, recently completed, as given by Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural School at Lansing, and this I do to show the difference in the three wells, all within one hundred and fifty yards of each other:

ANALYSIS OF SHAW'S WELL.

Proto-carbonates.

	Per gallon.
Cubic inches of carbonic acid gas	15.97
Solid residue left on evaporating a gallon of water in grains	90.45

ANALYSIS OF RESIDUE.

Sulphate of lime (grs)	48.13
Carbonate of lime	20.74
Carbonate of magnesia	3.84
Carbonate of iron	1.23
Carbonate of soda	11.87
Carbonate of potassa	1.27
Chloride of sodium	.90
Silicic acid	1.40
Nitrate of ammonia, hydro-sulphuric acid	Traces
Organic matter and loss	.30
Total	90.45

ANALYSIS OF SOLID MATTER.

The alkaline substances reckoned as bicarbonates in grains:

Sulphate of lime	48.13
Bicarbonate of lime	29.88
Bicarbonate of magnesia	5.85
Bicarbonate of iron	1.70
Bicarbonate of soda	16.31
Bicarbonate of potassa	1.66
Chloride of sodium	.90
Silicic acid	1.40
Nitrate of ammonia	Trace
Hydro-sulphuric acid	Trace
Organic matter, or loss	.37
Total solid matter	107.20

ANALYSIS OF MOSHER'S WELL.

Alkaline substances reckoned as bicarbonates:

Cubic inches of carbonic acid in gallon	15.86
Grains of solid matter, in gallon	[illegible]

Analysis of solid matter:

Sulphate of lime	45.16
Bicarbonate of lime	27.83
Bicarbonate of magnesia	6.88
Bicarbonate of iron	1.38
Carbonate of potassa	1.50
Bicarbonate of soda	7.58
[illegible]	[illegible]
Nitrate of ammonia	Trace
Hydro-sulphuric acid	Trace
Total solid matter	98.02

TABLE SECOND.

Alkaline substances reckoned as protocarbonates:

Sulphate of lime	45.16
Carbonate of lime	19.48
Carbonate of magnesia	4.59
Carbonate of iron	1.00
Carbonate of potassa	1.15
Carbonate of soda	5.38
Chloride of sodium	.90
Silicic acid	2.54
Organic matter and loss	.88
Nitrate of ammonia	Trace
Hydro-sulphuric acid	Trace
Total solid residue on evaporation in grains	79.28

DESCRIPTION OF EATON RAPIDS.

The village of Eaton Rapids is situated upon Grand River, eighteen miles northwest from Jackson, by the Grand River Valley Railroad, contains about 2,500 inhabitants, and possesses one of the finest water powers in the State, but which, by the way, is not half improved. The citizens of the place appear to be a thriving, driving, striving set, and, judging from the observations I have been able to make, are overjoyed at their newly-discovered good luck. They have, they think, well-grounded expectations of an immediate rise in real estate, and are elate with the idea of theirs being *the* watering-place of the Northwest.

HOTELS.

There is now a great deficiency in hostelries, there being only two hotels, and they entirely inadequate to the demand. Not a train arrives here from either direction that does not bring from a half a dozen to a score of invalids; even now it is almost impossible to secure quarters. But the good citizens are openhanded in their hospitality, all vieing in their exertions to care for and cure their suffering transient visitors. Two large buildings recently built for stores are now being fitted up for boarding houses, and a company is organizing for the purpose of erecting a large, first-class hotel on the site of the Shaw well.

CLASSES OF DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

To say that all diseases to which flesh is heir are successfully treated here, or that any one class is sure to be cured, would be making an assertion which facts would not justify; but rheumatism, both chronic and acute, paralysis, gravel, kidney complaint, dyspepsia, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, and some other nervous diseases of long standing, have yielded to the power of these waters after all other remedies have failed. I have collated some of the best substantiated cases of cures effected here, having "interviewed" many of the rejoicing patients, and I am permitted to give the names and abstracts of particulars.

John Bunker, aged 35, residing here, cured of deformity of hand caused by rheumatism, by bathing. Time, one week.

Watson J. Wales, aged 60, of this county, cured of diabetes of 30 years' standing. Time, six weeks.

Reuben Black, of Wood County, Ohio, cured of kidney disease of 20 years' standing. Time, one month.

Mrs. Smith, of Barry County, Mich., aged, 38, cured of dropsy in the leg of three years' duration. Time, eight weeks.

Cyrus Munger, of Eaton County, aged 60, cured of dyspepsia and acute rheumatism by drinking the water, only taking one bath.

Mrs. Howe, of Mansfield, Ohio (still under treatment), was completely paralysed on her right side, with chronic contraction of the muscles, was entirely helpless, now walks well, and writes readily with her diseased hand and arm.

Albert Judson, aged 28, of Washtenaw County, Michigan, paralysis of both legs from the waist, perfectly helpless, entirely cured in eight weeks.

Charles Dean, of Eaton Rapids, aged 45, disease of hip-joint, and rheumatism of five years' duration; could not get his heel to the floor. Now stands square on his feet, and walks readily.

L. Chase, of Orland, Indiana, aged 50; chronic rheumatism. Cured.

Mrs. W. L. Nutt, of Cleveland, Ohio; bad case of dyspepsia. Has been under treatment four weeks, and says she is as well as ever.

I am informed of many other cures as remarkable as these, but to note them all would be useless, but I should add that many go away unrelieved and despondent. The cure of the patient, I am convinced, rests as much, if not more, with himself as with his treatment. The pleasant, cheerful, earnest patient usually prospers, while the moody, sour, cross, crabbed, misanthropic wretch fails to receive benefit. Yours truly, F. G. C.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Howard Paul is lecturing in Boston on "Woman's Rights and Wrongs."

—The name of Johann Gotlieb Christ Knipfenhausenstein is in the Pittsburgh directory this year.

—Boston is raising a fund for the support and education of the orphan children of Captain Williams, of the Oneida.

—W. M. Slowen, who was steward in the Union hospital at Roanoke Island when Burnside captured the place, has sent Henry A. Wise the sword which his son, O. Jennings Wise, wore when mortally wounded in that fight.

—Louis Philippe, when King of the French, permitted the remains of Napoleon I. to be removed from St. Helena to Paris for interment. Now the friends of Louis Philippe ask Napoleon III. to allow the remains of Louis to be brought from England for interment in France.

—The wealth of Dr. McClintock, estimated at $150,000, appears to have been overrated.

—Selina Baker, of Fobbing, England, belonged to a sect called "the peculiar people," [illegible] would have no [illegible] but persistent prayer. She is now spoken of as "the late."

—Mrs. Washington, wife of Colonel John A. Washington, of Jefferson County, Va., visited Mount Vernon a few days ago for the purpose of arranging with the Directors of the Mount Vernon Association for the delivery into their keeping of certain relics of the "Father of his Country." Among these relics is the sword presented to Washington by Frederick the Great, of Prussia, and several other articles, among which is a gold chain and seal formerly worn by General Washington.

—A statue by Robinet of the celebrated Dr. Desgenettes is to be placed in the Academy of Medicine of Paris as a pendant to that of Larrey's. It represents Desgenettes in the Syrian campaign inoculating the virus of the pest, which was then decimating Napoleon's army, into his chest, to prove to the survivors that it was not infectious. Owing to his audacious courage the lives of many men were saved, although the doctor felt to the last day of his life the result of his terrible vaccination. The statue possesses great anatomical merit, showing Desgenettes while under the influence of his dangerous demonstration.

—A New York correspondent of a Boston paper, writing under date of Friday, says of the newly-arrived (?) Pierre Bonaparte: "In physique he strongly resembles John Morrissey, though more awkward in his gait and not by any means as gentlemanly looking. He is tall, with sallow complexion, a prominent and badly shaped nose, heavy overhanging eyebrows, deep-sunken, blazing, pear-like eyes; his hair is black, cut short, and slightly marked with grey, and stiff as a stubble-field; his neck is thick and bullish; his hands and feet are large, and the latter clumsy and apparently not under good control, as he shuffles along rather than walks; his shoulders are round, and his manner surly, scowling, and suspicious. After dinner, last evening, he took the train for Boston, where he proposes to stay for a season, according to orders from the Emperor Napoleon."

—Bronzino's celebrated painting of Dianora Frescobaldi has unquestionably high merits as a work of art, but the high price which it brought at the late sale of the San Donato collection (£800) was in a measure due to the inscription at its foot, which asserts that Dianora was the mother of "at least fifty-two children." She had never less than three at a birth, says the inscription, and we may add that there is a tradition in the Frescobaldi family that she once had six. Brand, in his "History of Newcastle," mentions, as a well attested fact, that a weaver in Scotland had, by one wife, sixty-two children, all of whom lived to be baptized; and in Aberconway Church may still be seen a monument to the memory of Nicholas Hooker, who was himself a forty-first child, and the father of twenty-seven children by one wife.

—Lord Nelson's historic relationship with Lady Hamilton, and her husband, Sir William, are so well known as to render of general interest the publication in England of a letter of his, not previously made public. It is addressed to Mr. Perry, for a long time editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and shows that not even the great English sailor was exempt from anxiety as to what "the papers say." It runs:

"MY DEAR PERRY: Our Dear Sir William left this world at ten minutes past 10 this morning, in Lady Hamilton's and my arms. Her attentions to him to the last, and altogether for nearly twelve years, have been such as to call forth all our admiration of this excellent woman. As I should wish neither to have too much nor too little said in your paper on this occasion, I entreat that I may see you as soon as possible in Piccadilly, and you will truly oblige, NELSON AND BRONTE.

"11 o'clock, April 6, 1803."

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!

Special Conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on K. T. Order. Visitors courteously invited. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITELY, Recorder.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. Regular convocation this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on P. and M. E. M. Degrees. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THEY

SPEAK THEIR OWN PRAISE

WHEREVER PLANTED!

LANDRETH'S

WARRANTED

GARDEN SEEDS.

Landreth's Extra Early, Tom Thumb, Marrowfat, Dwarf Blue Imperial, and Champion of England Peas; Blood Turnip Beet, Long Orange Carrot, Early Frame Cucumber, Leek, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Early Cabbage Lettuce, Long Scarlet and Red Turnip Radish, Salsify, Round Spinach, Early Dutch Turnip.

CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES,

Seedsmen, 186 Randolph-st.,

☞ Store kept open in the evening till 9 o'clock.

THE PHILADELPHIA

Hand Lawn Mower,

THE CHEAPEST, BEST,

AND EASIEST WORKED

MACHINE YET INVENTED, for cutting grass on lawns and pleasure grounds.

Warranted to work well on ANY ground that can be well mown with a scythe, and is the ONLY Lawn Mower that will do it.

CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES, Seedsmen, 186 Randolph-st., General Western Agents.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BABCOCK

EXTINGUISHER.

Best Protection from Fire.

See Item in Another Column.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y,

122 Washington-st., Chicago.

DRUGS.

SPRING TRADE---1870.

E. P. DWYER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

90, 92, and 94 Lake-st.

We invite the attention of close Cash buyers to our large and complete stock of

PURE DRUGS

And Chemicals,

Fine Essential Oils, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs, Soap Makers' Stock, Woollen Manufacturers' Stock, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, &c., &c. Orders by mail will be priced as low as if the purchaser were in market.

STORAGE.

The Montreal Warehousing Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hugh Allan, Esq., R. H. King, Esq.,
C. J. Bridges, Esq., Hon. Henry Starnes,
Thomas Cramp, Esq.
Mr. Allan, President. Mr. Cramp, Vice President.

This Company receives goods on storage, and makes advances thereon.

Storage charges on grain (chiefly on flats), one-half cent for each term, the first term being five days, and succeeding terms ten days, which includes receiving and delivering.

Fire insurance 25 cents per $100 per month.

DAVID A. P. WATT, Manager.

MONTREAL, April 1, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER, Dentist.

Extracting Teeth (each)	[illegible]
Artificial Teeth (best)	[illegible]
Cheaper Sets	[illegible]
Pure Gold Fillings	1 to 3
Silver Fillings	1 to 2

181 and 183 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We will remove May 1 to our new Store in Sprague's Block,

NOS. 60 & 62 MICHIGAN-AV.

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY,

LAKE FOREST, ILL.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for young men and boys preparing for college or business. [illegible] W. ALLEN, A. M., Principal.

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible] Mr. E. GRIESHEIMER has been admitted as a partner of our firm, name and style of firm [illegible] unchanged. SCHWEITZER & [illegible], 86 Lake-st.

LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE.

HALFORD SAUCE

OR

RELISH.

To the Public.

When recommending for approval an article which possesses great merit, but which, because of recent introduction, is not generally understood, heads of families require information as to its origin and intrinsic value. Especially is it important that all facts be given and all explanation made about what is strongly recommended to be placed upon every man's table. The poor as well as the rich are interested in procuring healthy, wholesome food, and an article can be shown them which, at the same time that it is a promoter of health, gives the greatest satisfaction to the appetite, and is cheaper than any other thing which money buys.

To Heads of Families, and Housekeepers.

We advise much caution on the part of Ladies and Gentlemen desiring to purchase this genuine Sauce, that they may not be induced to try something else of similar or dissimilar name. There is nothing made which can take the place of the

HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE

TABLE SAUCE.

The only thing which may be thought to compare with it is the Worcestershire, an imported Sauce, well known and approved. The difference between the two is however, much in favor of the Halford considered as a Table Sauce. The Worcestershire is hot and sweet, and its gummy flavor is to many objectionable. It is a hot but good Club Sauce. The Halford Leicestershire does not contain so much cayenne, is not of a sickening sweetness, is not flavored save by its own fine material, and is intended expressly for uniform use; a necessity, an economy, and a luxury. There are always a great many cheap articles foisted upon the market by certain parties, under different names, most of them of a fancy character. There are combinations of common articles to which makers give the name of Sauce or Table Sauce. These are bought at low prices by cheap restaurants, and sometimes retailed in Shops. But if at any first-class [illegible] the genuine Leicestershire is called for, the proprietor who knows well enough what will surely give satisfaction to the guest, will furnish it. Many a person who for the first time in a Hotel or Restaurant, (perhaps as a matter of curiosity, having heard so much of this famous Sauce,) uses in his Soup, or on his Fish or Meat, the Halford, buys a bottle from his grocer on his way home. In fact ALL THAT IS NECESSARY TO INSURE AN ENTIRE FAMILY AS CUSTOMERS FOR THE HALFORD, IS TO INDUCE A SINGLE TRIAL. The ladies and children of a household admire it. It is healthy, nutritious, appetizing, and palatable; and it is very cheap, as well as very good. A purchaser can get in no other form so much of the very proper relish for his food for so little money. There are some people, of course, who are not to be influenced to eat Sauce upon their food. But these are very few. *People are being rapidly educated in the knowledge that as sure as boiled coffee or tea requires cream or sugar, so do cooked soups or meats require Table Sauce.* Thousands of people, to be sure, who would have had Sauce on their table have not done so because of the great cost of the imported article, and thousands more because the imported article was not what they wanted at all. Now we repeat and insist, that for all these, the HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE is exactly the thing. It is *not hot*; it is *not sweet*; it has *not an unpleasant flavor*; it does not contain *drugs*; but it is *very healthy*, and *it is very cheap*. Any one may see at the Factory, and the working machinery will be explained by Mr. Halford for the benefit of the curious in such matters, the sample materials: the East India Soy, the English Walnut, the Tomato, the Malt Vinegar, the Spices, &c., all of the choicest quality, for none other than the *best* materials can be used in the manufacture of this Sauce.

It is possible that in all the world, there is found no finer Restaurant than that of the Parker House, Boston. The certificate which we print, will give the opinion of the proprietors and guests of that far-famed hotel.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, Sept. 1, 1869.

We have had for several months in constant use the HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE, and it has given such satisfaction to the guests of our House that our orders for it have been larger than for all other kinds of Sauce combined.

H. D. PARKER & CO.

The Halford Leicestershire Sauce is capital for dyspeptics. It gives the proper tone, and acts better than any recommended stimulant.

Whenever you want to enjoy soup put into a plate of it a tablespoonful of Halford Sauce. You will not again taste Soup unless you have the Sauce if you can possibly get it. The same thing holds good (try it once and be satisfied) of fish of all descriptions and of meats.

"I have always been accustomed," said a gentleman, "to the use of vinegar and mustard and pepper, and have only recently understood how largely these were adulterated. I now use the Halford Sauce, which I know is better and safer than all the rest."

A Physician says: "It is of service to dyspeptic people, and is healthy and appetizing to people of all ages."

Another says: "I thought the taste for the Halford must be acquired, as for tomatoes, but I found at the first trial that tomatoes were better by use of the Sauce."

Another writes: "My wife and children are much pleased with the Halford Leicestershire; and with my purchases at Stanton's please have a half dozen bottles packed."

MESSRS. J. F. WARREN & CO.:

DEAR SIRS: You may send us six cases of the Halford Table Sauce. It gives entire satisfaction.

B. ROTH & SONS.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, CINCINNATI, February 19, 1870.

THIS FAMOUS

HALFORD SAUCE

For Sale in

CHICAGO

[illegible] by [illegible] and Retail Grocers,

And to the Trade in any quantity by

MATTHEW GRAFF & CO.

No. 87 Water-st.

HALFORD SAUCE CO.,

Boston, Mass.

SILKS.

NEW ARRIVALS

OF

DRESS GOODS

AND

SILKS.

FIELD,

LEITER & CO.

Are now opening many novelties in Dress Goods and Silks, and name as specially attractive, the Peabody Poplins in Chine and Satin Stripe; very beautiful Roll Poplins, all colors, only $1.00; Irish Poplins, spring colors; Printed French Piques and Cambrics, Organdies and Jaconets, Grenadines and Tissues, Buff Linen Lawns, all shades, for suits and Dresses, and a large assortment of medium and low-priced Dress Goods, new styles, much below value. They are also offering in SILKS, a beautiful article of Striped Serge Foulard at only $1.00. Heavy Camelion Stripe Silk at $1.25; Glace Changeable extra quality, $1.75; Japanese Silks in every variety, and a most extensive supply of Black Silks, from celebrated manufacturers, just received, which they recommend as DECIDED BARGAINS.

State & Washington-sts.

MILLINERY OPENING.

MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, OF

Spring and Summer Styles,

AT

HYMAN & NATHAN'S,

119 LAKE-ST.

All the new novelties in Hats and Bonnets, and Children's Clothing of every description, Ladies' Underwear and General Merchandise.

NO CARDS.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SAFETY DEPOSIT

LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF CHICAGO.

$100,000.00,

And the Reinsurance Fund or Net Premium Reserve, deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois for the

Security of all Policy Holders,

Pursuant to the Compulsory Provisions of the Company's Charter.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, President,

[illegible]

Office, No. 168 Washington-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Persons desirous of securing agencies can apply to the Officers of the Company.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING

STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW,

116 LaSalle-st.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION

By GEORGE G. LEVI, of the entire

FURNITURE

Of parties declining housekeeping,

At the Residence of E. Brunswick, 752 Wabash-av.,

On MONDAY, April 25, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Rosewood, Mahogany, and Satin Damask Parlor Sets, one fine 7-octave Knabe & Co. Piano, nearly new, large French Plate Mirror, Oak Dining Room Sets, Sideboard, &c., &c. Rosewood, Mahogany and other Chamber Sets, one Sewing Machine—new, fine Steel Engravings, one large French China Dinner and Tea Set, consisting of 180 pieces; Crockery and Glassware, Cooking Stoves, Utensils, Parlor Stoves, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c.

The whole is the best of order, having been but a short time in use. Sale peremptory.

GEO. G. LEVI, of St. Louis, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

OMNIBUSES

FOR SALE.

New and Second-hand Stages and Stage Harness.

Apply to JAMES CAMPBELL, Union Omnibus Co.'s Stables, Twenty-second-st. near State.

To Job Printers.

FOR SALE—A lot of second-hand Upper and Lower Cases. Apply at Counting Room, Tribune office.

VESSEL MEN,

COMMISSION MEN.

HAY,

By the Bale, Ton, Car Load, or Vessel Load.

Nos. 190 and 192 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A New and Handsome three-story and basement BRICK RESIDENCE near Union Park, first-class in every respect, on one of the favorite residence streets. Has all the modern improvements, good brick barn, Nicolson pavement within two squares, leading down town. A good opportunity for any one about to purchase a home. Price low. Terms easy. Apply to

ED. C. WALLER,

6 Union Building,

108 LaSalle-st.

Jefferson Village.

FOR SALE—Lots in best part of village of Jefferson Lower than the market. H. ALEXANDER, JR., Rooms 15 and 16, No. 89 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Two new houses in Oak Park, of 8 rooms each, closets, pantries, &c., stone foundations, cellar under the whole, good well and cistern, lots [illegible], with 20-foot alley in rear.

Apply to KING & OWENS, 80 South Water-st., Or WM. OWENS, Oak Park.

AGENTS WANTED.

Just Published—Agents Wanted.

SECRETS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

[illegible]

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

BARGAINS

AT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S,

118 and 120 State-st.,

IN

BL'K & COLORED SILKS,

DRESS GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Hosiery of all Makes,

LACES,

Ribbons, Parasols, & Gloves,

PAISLEY SHAWLS,

AND

WRAPS.

We have special inducements to offer in nearly every department this week, having made large purchases at Auction, at very low prices.

Come and See!

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS

FIXTURES.

WM. H. PATTERSON,

90 Washington-st.

SEEDLINGS.

Larch, Pine and Fir Seedlings.

English Larch, 1-year seedlings, $3.00 per 1,000; 5,000 and over, $2.50 per 1,000.

Black Austrian Pine, 1-year seedlings, $3.50 per 1,000; 5,000 and over, $3.00 per 1,000.

Scotch Fir, 2-year seedlings, $3.00 per 1,000; 5,000 and over, $2.50 per 1,000.

Norway Spruce, 2-year seedlings, $3.50 per 1,000; 5,000 and over, $2.00 per 1,000.

Ready for delivery now. Sent by Express, C. O. D. Our supply is limited. Orders filled in the order they are received.

The above have reached us in fine condition, and we request the favor of a call from all interested in tree culture.

J. P. FOGG, SON & BROWN,

117 KINZIE-ST.

REVENUE NOTICE.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual List of Taxes upon Incomes for the year 1869, has been received by me from the Assessor of this District, and that the same will be due and payable at my office, Room No. 6, Custom House, from the 1st to the 31st day of May, 1870, inclusive.

All who are delinquent upon the 1st day of June, will be notified by mail, that all Taxes remaining unpaid after the 10th day of June, 1870, will incur the penalty of five per cent, and a fee of twenty cents will be charged and collected for sending such notice, in accordance [illegible].

EDMUND JUSSEN, Collector.

FURNITURE.

A. L. HALE & BRO.,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE,

10, 12, 14, & 16 North Canal-st.,

The LARGEST STOCK and the LOWEST PRICES in the West.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,

203 Randolph-st.

SEEDS.

SEED CORN.

Carefully selected Seed Corn, from Ohio, which has all been sorted by hand, and the ends of the ears taken off before shelling, put up in two-bushel bags—yellow and white, each separate. Sample sent by mail, if requested. Price $3 per bushel; 40c extra for bags.

WALLACE & HENDERSON,

Commission Merchants, 145 LaSalle-st.,

CHICAGO.

LOTTERY.

MISSOURI

State Single Number Lottery,

Draws April 30, 1870.

$330,250 IN PRIZES!

Whole Tickets, $12; Halves, $6; Quarters, $3. Address C. H. MURRAY & CO., 210 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY.

CHEMISTRY AND MINING.

Prof. M. DELAFONTAINE, late of Geneva (Switzerland) University, has opened his beautiful Laboratory, 144 East Madison-st., Room 8.

Analysis, Assays and Consultations ON MINERALOGY AND CHEMISTRY,

General and applied to industry, pharmacy, commerce, life, hygiene, etc.

Illustrated private lessons for youths of both sexes and courses for schools and [illegible]. Rich library, highly instructive mineralogical collection, and most improved apparatus. Twelve years of practice. Highest references.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS

SAPOLIO

CLEANS WINDOWS, MARBLE, KNIVES.

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1870. 1870.

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1870 Union Despatch. 1870

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And every Saturday thereafter.

Extra Steamers Every Wednesday.

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Steam Semi-Weekly to and from

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Of which we are SOLE MANUFACTURERS. [illegible]

NOTICE.—We beg to remind our customers in Chicago that we have no connection whatever with any [illegible] in New York, dealing in Carriages, under a name similar to our own.

☞ Correspondence solicited.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Nebraska, April [illegible], 1870.

[illegible]

By command of Brt. Maj. Gen. AUGUR. ALEX. J. PERRY, Bvt. Brig. Gen., Chief Quartermaster.

40 CAVALRY HORSES

WANTED.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., April [illegible], 1870.

[illegible]

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES

WANTED.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, [illegible]

STATIONERY, [illegible], SADDLERY, BUILDING MATERIAL, PAINTS, OILS, &c., &c.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

[illegible]

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, April [illegible], 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR EXCAVATING.

[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting [illegible], on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. [illegible]

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

DAVENPORT, April 23, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

[illegible]

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SIXTH EDITION—TENTH THOUSAND OF

CONJUGAL SINS

AGAINST THE

LAWS OF LIFE AND HEALTH,

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THE LAST WEEK.

Fowler & Wells.

[illegible]

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MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Common Council will to-night, or within a week, be called upon to elect five members of the Board of Education. The retiring members are Messrs. S. A. Briggs, J. F. Bonfield, John D. Tully, E. F. Runyan, and L. L. Bond. Of these, Mr. Tully is comparatively a new member, but the others have been members of the board for several years. We have nothing to say of these gentlemen in their private capacities, but they have been active and leading members in the shameful and improvident waste of the public money in the construction of school buildings, and, before the Common Council re-elect either of them, we insist that this system shall be first examined and reported upon.

In 1866, the fact was notorious that there were two children excluded from the public schools for want of room for every one attending them. It was then resolved to obtain from the Legislature power to borrow money to build school houses to accommodate these children. The Legislature of 1867 authorized the sale of $500,000 of city bonds, and the proceeds have been applied, in part, as follows:

	Lots.	Buildings.
Dore School	$10,500	$69,798
Carpenter School	10,000	65,257
Holden School	8,000	64,582
Haven School	9,900	62,012
Clarke School	5,900	65,009
Franklin School		80,017

Here was an expenditure of over $400,000 of which over $360,000 were expended for large four-story buildings. The lot of the Franklin School belonged to the city. The total sum expended includes the heating apparatus, furniture, and out-houses. These buildings contain an average school accommodation for 900 children each, or an aggregate of 5,400 children.

During the same period, the agent of the board built several primary school buildings, each capable of seating 520 children, at a cost, including that of lots and furniture, of about $22,000 each.

The children who attend the public schools of Chicago are, upon entering the schools, graded into ten classes, of which, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are called grammar grades, and the other six are primary classes, commencing at the "infants" in the tenth grade. No child has access to a grammar, or a geography, or to any arithmetic beyond the rudiments, until he enters the fourth grade. Of the children who attend the public schools of Chicago, 82 per cent never enter the grammar grade,—and only 18 per cent ever go beyond the primary classes. The demand for school accommodation has been, and is under our system, exclusively by children of the primary classes. The number of children attending rooms devoted to the other grades does not average one-fourth the number which can be accommodated. A very large proportion of the expense of teaching is in furnishing teachers for these grammar grades, of which there are no classes ever full, and many of the schools have very few scholars. The Clarke School was built in a mud hole in the prairie, at an expense all told of nearly $75,000, and the number of grammar pupils attending it at the close of 1869 was twenty-six. The Holden School had seventy-eight. During all these years that this Board of Education were expending the $500,000 of borrowed money for building these four-story buildings, there were 20,000 children waiting for seats in primary schools, which that board obstinately refused to build. They had half a million of dollars of public money to expend; they spent on these six buildings about $75,000 for [illegible] heating apparatus, fans and ventilators, and a few nights ago a member of the board declared that one of these $75,000 buildings was such a complete botch, the walls so cracked and broken, that it was impossible to keep it warm. So reckless and defiant was this board in the refusal to furnish school accommodations to the only class needing it, that the suspicion of jobbery and speculation attached to the whole proceeding, and explicit charges of fraud in the heating apparatus were preferred, but were never noticed by the public authorities. What has been done with the $500,000? What is there to show for it? Six mammoth school buildings, designed for a class of children who do not attend the public schools, and who, as soon as they can read words of two syllables, and write their names on their slates, leave the public schools to attend other schools, where their parents voluntarily pay for their tuition. With 82 per cent of the children in the very lowest grades of scholarship, and, for the most part, under 9 years of age, it was an extravagant waste of public money, a wanton disregard of the public wants, and a high-handed abuse of power, to build these four-story buildings at this immense outlay, and leave 20,000 children standing in the streets for the want of school room.

There is not a competent physician in Chicago who will not protest in the name of humanity against the system of compelling little boys and girls to ascend and descend the stairways of these high buildings six times each day. It is a barbarity which is disgraceful to all persons who are responsible for it. Had this $500,000 been expended by the board in the erection of primary buildings, like the Cottage Grove School, there would have been given seats to 12,000 or 14,000 children. But this would have admitted of no jobs and no combinations, and no expensive heating apparatus. It would have been a literal performance of a plain and direct duty—an actual expenditure of the public money to meet a pressing public want.

Having expended half a million of dollars in the manner indicated, additional authority had to be obtained to spend another half million. The first thing the board proposes to do with this money is to expend $150,000 to construct a pagoda on a lot estimated by the board to be worth over $200,000. In the meantime, schools for the little Arabs in the streets must be postponed. The Board of Education has shown itself unfit to be trusted with the expenditure of this building fund. In the last report of the Board of Education, the President of the board advocates and defends this policy of building monster school houses, while children are waiting for school accommodation. He puts himself forward as the champion of this policy, in which Messrs. Runyan, Bond, and Bonfield have co-operated with him; and we have thought it due to the public, who pay the money, that, if the Common Council re-elect these men, it shall be done with a full knowledge of how they have executed the trust heretofore reposed in them.

Probably many of our readers have never heard of such an article of commerce as "cow-hair cloth." There is such an article, however,—a thick, durable and handsome fabric, which is coming into fashion in the manufacture of ladies' cloaks. It resembles so closely the expensive Astrachan cloakings that only an expert can distinguish the one from the other. It is made from the hair of cows, the material being so cheap and abundant that the cloth is sold in Europe at sixty cents per yard.

When the pending Tariff bill was originally framed, there was a paragraph fixing a high rate of duty on cloth made from the "hair of goats." Before the bill was printed, however, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means got wind of the fact that cow-hair cloth was coming into this country. The ladies were being "inundated" with beautiful cloaks at the astonishingly low rate of sixty cents per yard for the material thereof. This alarming discovery, we understand, was made by Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Boston, a gentleman who, at his time of life, ought to be in better business than contriving ways and means to deprive his countrywomen of their cloaks, and thereby to promote pulmonary diseases among them, of which they have quite enough now. At his instance, the three innocent-looking words, "or other animals," were inserted after the other three words, "hair of goats," so that the bill reads "women's and children's dress goods made wholly, or in part, of wool, worsted, hair of goats, *or other animals*, * * * if weighing four ounces or over per square yard, fifty cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, 35 per centum, *ad valorem*." This duty is equivalent to 134 per cent, and brings the price of cow-hair cloth, to the importer, up to one dollar and a half per yard. As the importer, jobber and retailer charge to the consumer a profit on the duty, as well as on the invoice price of the goods, the effect of the duty may be thus shown:

WITHOUT THE DUTY.	
Cow-hair cloth, per yard	60c
Importer's profit, 10 per cent	6
	66
Jobber's profit, 10 per cent	6 6-10
	72 6-10
Retailer's profit, 20 per cent	14½
Cost to consumer	87 1-10
WITH THE DUTY.	
Cow-hair cloth, per yard	$1.50
Importer's profit, 10 per cent	15
	$1.65
Jobber's profit, 10 per cent	16½
	$1.81½
Retailer's profit, 20 per cent	36 3-10
Cost to consumer	$2.17 4-5
Difference in cost to consumer	$1.30

It remains to be added that there is no manufactory of cow-hair cloth in this country. The duty is imposed to prevent people from using it at all, and to compel them to buy some substitute for it, which will doubtless be furnished at a certain price by some person whom Mr. Hooper can name.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

The amendment proposed in the Constitutional Convention for submission to the people of the city of Chicago, together with the constitution, would, if adopted, bring all the departments of our city government into the same [illegible] to [illegible] head,—the Mayor,—as under the United States, the various departments of the executive government bear to the President. An executive government needs unity and harmony of action. Its function is not so much to deliberate as to do. All its members should move together like the parts of an army, under one responsible chief. Under the independent system, we have had some departments borrowing money on which the city was paying high rates of interest, while other departments had a surplus, and were lending it for the private benefit of the Treasurer. The lax enforcement of many of our laws arises from the fact that nobody in particular is responsible for their enforcement. The Mayor, when applied to, pleads that he has no control over the boards. The boards, when applied to—deliberate. And, as councils of war never fight, so Boards of Commissioners never act with unity or vigor.

The article proposed is as follows:

"ARTICLE —, SECTION 1. The Mayor of the city of Chicago shall nominate, and, by and with the consent of the Common Council, shall appoint the members of the Board of Public Works, members of the Board of Fire and Police, members of the Board of Health, members of the Board of Education, and all other officers whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, and he shall have power to remove any of the aforesaid officers, by and with the consent and concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Common Council; but the General Assembly may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they shall think proper in the Mayor or heads of departments.

"SEC. 2. This article shall be submitted to the voters of the city of Chicago for adoption or rejection, in the form to be prescribed in the schedule, on the same day this constitution is submitted to the people for ratification."

It does not derogate from the value of such a provision that it is phrased upon the model of the clause in the Constitution of the United States which confers the executive and appointing power upon the President. There is no more perfect model in existence, whether of legislative or executive government, than that marked out in the Constitution of the United States. The system of irresponsible, divided, independent, and discordant departments has been tried in New York and has failed. It has failed equally here. The sooner we have a united and harmonious city government, the sooner we shall have an efficient and thorough one.

WHO PAYS THE INCOME TAX?

It is a mistake to suppose that the burden of the income tax falls upon the wealthy people alone, and that it is a tax upon those who can well afford to pay it out of their surplus earnings. The following table will show the classes who pay the tax. In 1868–69, the tax was collected from the number of persons and incomes, as follows:

Whole number.	Taxable income.	Tax on each.
107,000	$ 400, or less.	$ 20
69,164	[illegible]	[illegible]
41,196	[illegible]	[illegible]
45,000	[illegible]	100 to 200
9,464	4,000 and over	200 and over.

The whole number of persons having taxable incomes of $4,000 and over is only 9,464, and, to catch these few, 220,000 persons, with taxable incomes ranging from $400 to $2,000, are taxed from $20 to $100 each. In the case of the persons having incomes above $4,000, it may be assumed that the tax falls measurably upon a surplus; but, in all the other cases, it falls upon what a man has spent for rent, food, clothing, fuel, household furniture, schooling of his children, physicians' bills, medicines, insurance, servants' wages, and other ordinary and necessary expenditures for his family. The collection of a tax on each man's grocery and butcher's bills, the wood and coal bills, servants' wages, and the clothing for himself and the members of his family, is a tax which cannot be justified with a Treasury holding $100,000,000 of annual surplus besides receiving the tax to pay the interest on a debt already paid. Members of Congress may say that this tax is collected from less than a quarter of a million of families; but it is not just nor wise to select a quarter of a million of families, and levy upon them a tax of 5 per cent on the amount they actually expend for the necessities of life.

This income tax is collected from two classes of persons: The first class is composed of individuals enumerated in the table we have given. These are mainly merchants, and traders, and professional men, and persons who are paid for their labor by fixed salaries. The physician whose well-earned fees reach, in the course of a year $3,500, and who owns the house he lives in, has to pay a tax on $2,500, or $125. Can it be said that he has any surplus? He has to pay the expenses of his household, to keep a horse, to pay grocers' and butchers' bills, to educate two or three boys and girls, and to live with that decency and respectability becoming a member of his profession. How much has he left over at the end of the year? If he were taxed only on what was left, it would be one thing; but he has to pay tax on the money he has expended for the essential support of himself and family. If he purchase for himself clothing to the value of $150, he has to pay an "income" tax of $7.50; if he buy a new buggy for $300, he has to pay an "income" tax thereon of $15. If he expend for coal and wood $150, he pays an "income" tax thereon of $7.50. If his butcher's bill is $400 in the year, he is taxed $20 for income; if his grocer's bills are 500 in the year, he has to pay a tax of $25 for income, and thus, on every item of food and clothing he buys and pays for, whether for himself or children, he pays a tax thereon as so much "income." This case covers at least 250,000 of the 272,000 persons who pay an income tax, and we question whether such an oppressive tax was ever levied by any government.

The other class who pay an income tax are those who have surplus capital invested in stocks, bonds, mortgages, and other securities. In this case the tax is not upon necessary expenditure, but is upon invested capital. In many cases, this capital is all that the owner has, and he lives upon its income. But the rest of the tax is collected from the stocks and shares of corporations, who pay the whole tax direct to the government. This tax is easy to collect, and is easily ascertained, and, though the rate is excessive, the oppression is not so directly felt as when it is collected directly of individuals. Moreover, it is a tax on profits. It is not a tax on expenditures. The bank whose profits are only 1 per cent on its capital, only pays a tax on that 1 per cent; but in the case of the individual who has been compelled to expend all his earnings to pay the ordinary expenses of his household, he has to pay a tax on the amount received, though that sum may have proved wholly inadequate to his wants.

The income tax, intelligently levied, should discriminate between the earnings of labor and of skill, and the earnings of invested surplus capital. The man who has money to lend at interest, and the man who performs daily labor for the means of living are taxed, the one on the bare profits of his capital, the other on the whole earnings of his labor. If the object be to reach the surplus wealth and invested capital of the country, the tax should be confined to the receipts from invested capital and the profits of moneyed corporations, and, even in this case, the rate of taxation is entirely too high. In England the tax is 1½ per cent, in this country it is 5 per cent.

The income tax law discriminates against thrift. The man who has toiled and saved until he is able to own a homestead, has no allowance therefor, while the reckless and spendthrift class, who pay from $1,000 to $10,000 a year rent, have the whole sum deducted from their tax bill. If this income tax, which has legally expired, is to be renewed, let us have it modified so that it will release us from paying taxes on what we expend for the necessaries of life, and be confined to the surplus earnings, or capital invested in moneyed institutions. In all cases, however, the rate should be reduced at least one-half.

LINES OF TRANSIT BETWEEN CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

Chicago is, for all time, the point of concentration for all the railways approaching it from the West, which cover the principal grain-fields of the continent. It is likewise the point of delivery for everything coming from the East, and intended for distribution over the West. There is little doubt that it will maintain its superiority over every other Western city, unless its connections with the East are neglected. The East is our market, both for home and foreign consumption. We cannot thrive without it, nor can it live without us. It behooves us, therefore, to look closely into the state of our eastern transit.

A glance at the map shows us that eight or nine main trunk lines, with numerous auxiliaries, converge and meet in Chicago from the West, while there are but three main trunks to continue their transport to the East. The latter are the Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, and the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne. Here, at once, is an explanation of the yearly blockade of eastern-bound freight at various points, especially in the State of Michigan, continuing at certain seasons from sixty to ninety days, and amounting to scores of thousands of tons.

But there is, also, a great want of capacity in the transit further east. Although the three lines which leave Chicago, branch into four after passing Toledo and the St. Clair River, and although the numerous auxiliaries and intersections multiply so as form a network of roads in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, the through transit capacity is reduced again to but three trunks of delivery at the city of New York, viz.; The New York Central, the New York and Erie, and the New Jersey Central.

It is a rule in railway transport, as in rivers, that the capacity of a line of communication is measured by the minimum of capacity at any one point. Let this rule be applied to the transit from Chicago to New York, and we have the surprising result that there are three lines only of practical railway between the two cities. The network of intermediate branches adds nothing to the capacity of shipment or delivery at either; but positively retards the transit by the crowding of local freights. Such is the exact state of the case at the present time. And it is serious enough to demand careful scrutiny. Our producing area is not yet one-fourth settled with population, nor developed, as it will be in the not distant future; but we can send little, if any, more freight to New York now than we have done for some years past; nor could the three already overtasked trunk lines entering New York deliver any more, with their present tracks and rolling-stock, no matter what might be the supply. We are literally at the end of our transit ability.

One more outlet across the State of Michigan is now in progress, viz: the Port Huron & Chicago Railway line, which, as far as it goes, will answer a very good purpose. Besides the Port Huron & Chicago line, which meets the Great Western and Grand Trunk Roads at Sarnia, and will form with them a nearly straight connection with the New York Central and Erie Roads, there is the Midland Road, the course of which is nearly direct from Oswego to the city of New York. A new air-line road, also, has just been chartered by the Canada Parliament, to run from the Suspension Bridge on Niagara River, to the St. Clair River. All these roads excepting the last named, are expected to be complete within a year from this date. And so far it will be a good thing for Chicago; but if we wish to maintain [illegible] even as we now hold it, our transit [illegible] the great shipping port of the continent must be materially and rapidly enlarged far beyond its present capacity, by the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

The New York *Tribune* publishes an estimate of the new apportionment of representation in various States, according to which, if the number of members of the House were increased, as proposed by the House bill, from 241 to 275, none of the States would lose any of their present members, except Vermont, Rhode Island, and Kentucky, which lose one each. The estimate is, we think, too low by one or two hundred thousand on most of the Northwestern States, bringing the total down to 38,340,000, instead of the 40,000,000 usually estimated. If it be correct in the main, and especially if New York, as estimated, gains two new members of Congress, New Jersey one, and Pennsylvania one, we see no reason why the Eastern members generally, and Senator Conkling, of New York, in particular, should have defeated the Western proposition for a prompt reapportionment of members as soon as the census is taken. The other estimated changes are gains of 1 member to Virginia, 1 to South Carolina, 1 to Georgia, 1 to Indiana, 5 to Illinois, 2 to Michigan, 2 to Wisconsin, 2 to Minnesota, 2 to Iowa, 2 to Missouri, 2 to Kansas, 1 to Maryland, 1 to Alabama, 2 to Mississippi, 1 to Arkansas, 2 to Louisiana, 2 to Texas, and none (!) to California.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The stockholders of the Peoria City Railway, by a vote of 187 for, to 107 against, have resolved to run their cars on Sunday.

—Mr. Joel Catlin, of Jacksonville, now almost 76 years of age, has lived to know members of seven successive generations of the Catlin family,—his great-grandfather, grandfather, father, himself and brother, his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchild. Mr. Catlin is still an active, energetic man. He has been elected a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and will attend its next meeting at Philadelphia.

—The following is a statement of the assessments of internal revenue in the Tenth District of Illinois, on the annual list of 1870:

Counties.		Counties.	
Morgan	$[illegible]	[illegible]	$6,201.68
Macoupin	[illegible],301.90	Scott	5,158.00
Greene	10,250.50	Bond	4,251.55
Jersey	6,941.77	Calhoun	750.00
Montgomery	6,617.18		
Christian	4,592.47	Total	$[illegible]

—The Springfield *Register* of the 23d has the following particulars of the lynching case at Salem: "On Friday night last Mr. Thomas Pigg and family were bound by robbers at his residence, near Odin, Marion County, Illinois, and robbed of nearly five hundred dollars. The robbers escaped with their booty. It seems they belonged to a gang, for whom the police made a stirring search. On Wednesday, the 19th inst., an accomplice was arrested at Odin, and, under threats of lynch law, his chief, Hank Leonard, was disclosed, arrested, and put in jail at Salem. The next night a body of men, 200 strong, went from Odin to Salem, demanded to see the prisoner, took him from the jail, and hanged him until he was dead. LATER.—Hank Leonard, *alias* Leonard Rogers, was a gambler at Odin. When taken by the crowd, he was strung up to a tree, and at length confessed his guilt. He was then taken to Salem and put in jail. On Wednesday night, about 2 o'clock, the lynching crowd surrounded the jail and demanded the keys. Carrigan, the Sheriff, refused them. They then battered the doors with a sledge-hammer, and took the prisoner. The Sheriff summoned what aid he could, and pursued. He found him hanging near Mr. Samuel Shanafelt's house, two miles from Salem, cut him down, and hastened back to procure surgical aid. On returning he found the lynchers had been back and shot the prisoner twice through the brain. He brought the dead body back to Salem. Rogers was a young man without family. The Sheriff says the men were not disguised, and he can recognize most of them. Great excitement prevails, though the deceased has no sympathisers."

—The Decatur *Republican* of the 21st gives the following sketch of the life of the Hon. Charles Emmerson, member of the Constitutional Convention, who died in that city on the 17th inst.: "Judge Emmerson was born at North Haverhill, Grafton County, New Hampshire, April 15, 1811, and had therefore just completed his 59th year at the time of his death. After passing through Peacham Academy, in his native State, he attended Dartmouth College, but did not remain to take his degree. In May, 1833, he left New Hampshire for Illinois, and, stopping at Jacksonville, pursued his studies for a few months at Illinois College. He then entered the law office of Judge Keyes, at Springfield, and, after reading six months, was admitted to the bar. Coming from hence to Decatur, in the spring of 1834, he began the practice of his profession, and continued to reside here from that time until the day of his death, with the exception of some four years, during which time he lived at Paris, Edgar County. He held, at various times, the offices of Justice of the Peace, County Assessor, Probate Judge, and School Commissioner. In November, 1850, he was elected to represent his district in the popular branch of the State Legislature. When the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit was formed in 1858, he was elected Judge for the term of two years, and was re-elected in [illegible] for [illegible], and in [illegible] for another term. His character and reputation as a judicial officer need no higher commendation than is contained in the fact that the circuit which thrice elected him was strongly Democratic, while the political convictions of Judge Emmerson were well known to be on the other side. In 1867 he was a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, but was defeated by Judge Walker. Resuming the practice of his profession, he found a large and remunerative business awaiting him, to which he gave his undivided attention. In the fall of 1869 he consented to be a candidate for member of the Constitutional Convention, and was elected without opposition. At the assembling of the convention, in December, Judge Emmerson was in his seat, intent upon discharging the duties he had been chosen to perform, though scarcely able to be out of his room. He struggled manfully against the attacks of the insidious disease which was preying upon him,—consumption,—but was soon compelled to leave his place in the convention and come home, where he lingered until last Saturday night when he fell asleep in death, peacefully and calmly."

IOWA.

A woman in Montezuma has lately given birth to a perfectly healthy child weighing only two pounds.

—The Dubuque *Times*, of the 22d, says: "Up to last evening the river was still swelling gradually at this point. Over in Dunleith, the effects of the flood are visible by the spectacle of one dwelling-house partially upset, while it is reported that several others are washed away entirely. The ice warehouse of the railroad company, at the lower freight depot, is badly damaged, while the stock will prove nearly a total loss. All freight for shipment west is handled now at the passenger depot."

—The Clinton *Herald* of the 21st says: "The river has continued to rise at the same rapid rate of eight and ten inches per day, and is swallowing up street after street in its progress. It is now barely [illegible] high water mark of 1859, which is the highest ever known in the history of Clinton. Two days more of rise will be enough to bring the waters up to level of the Second street grade. The river is already running over the railroad track in the vicinity of the steamboat landing. The horse-cars stuck to their work all yesterday, though the horses travelled about knee-deep in the water. There is no doubt that North Clinton looks a little sick, but the people manage to get around very nicely in boats. For the benefit of property-holders in South Clinton, we desire to state, that none of the residences in that quarter are known to have disappeared so far. The business interests of the town appear to have so far suffered little, except as far as the mills are concerned, nearly all of those institutions having been forced to suspend labor."

INDIANA.

Isaiah Nelson, of Samaria, Johnson County, committed suicide on Friday by shooting himself through the head. He was married only three weeks previous.

—The *Northern Indianian*, of Warsaw, Kosciusko County, says that the cherries in that vicinity are reported as entirely killed by the recent cold snap, and that peaches so far are uninjured, while the early apples are destroyed.

—The believers in the second coming of Christ to reign on earth will hold a conference meeting for Southern Indiana, in Jeffersonville, May 5.

—While Mrs. Mary Walker was lecturing in Shelbyville, on Wednesday, a boy amused himself by sticking pins in her. After the lecture terminated, a row took place in the audience, during which an ex-Sheriff was shot, and another man mortally wounded by a blow on the head with an ice-pick.

—At Winchester, on Friday, a man named Hinshaw was terribly beaten by a number of men, among whom was Abraham Houston. Barnabas C. Hinshaw, a brother of the beaten man, came to his assistance, stabbed and killed Houston, and made his escape.

—The Bloomington *Progress* of the 20th tells the following: "Several weeks ago, a farmer and his wife, living a short distance from Bloomington, indulged in a little quarrel, and the woman came to town, where she might grow cool and the sooner recover her good nature. Soon after the wife left home, the husband came to town, but, as the sequel will show, upon an errand of a different nature. He called upon an attorney, stated that his wife had left him, that their dispositions were incompatable, and he wished to procure a divorce upon these grounds—abandonment being the principal one. Court would convene on the following Monday, and the business was transacted at once. Notice was served for the wife, and left at the residence of the husband, and as the wife was in town getting over her 'pet,' she was, of course, unaware of service. The case was called in the Common Pleas, and an attorney appointed to hear the case. The husband brought in evidence to show that his wife had left him, that they did not live together harmoniously, and that there was no probability of a reconciliation. The divorce was granted. Several days afterward, the wife, having recovered her equanimity, returned to what she still believed to be her home, only to find that she was divorced and homeless. We understand that an effort will be made to recover alimony. If, after this, the married women of Monroe County observe an anxiety on the part of their husbands to have them visit their friends just before Common Pleas Court convenes, there will be just ground for suspicion."

MINNESOTA.

The Faribault *Republican* of the 20th says: "We judge, as the result of inquiries, that considerable less wheat will be sown the present season in this vicinity than last. This will be partly owing to the fact that less than the usual amount of plowing was accomplished last fall, but more to the extremely low price paid for this staple the past season. The dairy and pork-raising will receive more attention than hitherto."

KANSAS.

At Fort Scott, it is asserted, a man buying a house, cement for his cellar and cistern, ochre to paint the house, and coal enough at the bottom to last the family a lifetime.

NEBRASKA.

The Omaha *Republican* of the 22d says: "A number of the clergy and a few influential laymen of the Episcopal Church passed through the city yesterday, *en route* for California, to attend the delegate meeting of the Board of Domestic Missions, to be held in San Francisco. We had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Leeds, of Baltimore; the Rev. Dr. Howe, of Philadelphia; the Rev. A. Vinton, of Boston; and last, but by no means least, the Rev. Dr. Twing, the enthusiastic agent of the board,—as active as if he did not weigh 300 pounds. Among the number we noticed the Rev. Mr. Milburn, the celebrated blind clergyman."

MISSOURI.

Ex-Governor Austin A. King died in St. Louis on the 22d inst., aged 70 years. The *Democrat* of that city thus sketches his life: "He was a native of Tennessee, and came to Missouri nearly two-score years ago. He was a strenuous and effective Benton Democrat, and in 1848 received the nomination of the old Bullion party in the State for Governor. He was triumphantly elected in August of that year, installed in the following January, and creditably filled the Gubernatorial chair of Missouri for the succeeding four years, when his official mantle fell upon General Price. Governor King tenaciously adhered to the old line Democratic party. At the expiration of his executive term, he was a candidate for Congress against J. H. Birch and Mordecai Oliver, but the latter was elected. After his experience of defeat, Governor King was elected to a seat in the National House of Representatives, and acquitted himself there with acknowledged ability. He was a prominent member of the famous Democratic Charleston Convention, stood fast with the Douglas wing, and very vigorously urged the election of the Little Giant in that most pregnant of Presidential campaigns which followed. Largely through his influence Missouri gave her sole electoral vote to Douglas. He was a Missouri member of the Peace Convention to the last urged a compromise with the South, and denounced the war as unnecessary, but would never identify himself with the rebellion. In 1861 he was taken by rebel raiders at Lexington, and, with other citizens, carried to the Osage and held in custody till after Price's capture of Mulligan, as hostages for the rebel prisoners in the Masonic College at Lexington. He had since pretty steadily resided at his homestead in Richmond, prosecuting his profession, the law."

—The Cairo (Ill.) *Bulletin* of the 22d says: "A gentleman, who arrived this morning from New Madrid, gives us a few details of one of the bloodiest affairs that ever occurred on the Mississippi River. It appears that one Captain McIntyre undertook the delivery of a raft of lumber to [illegible] Matthews, of Vicksburg, and engaged as his crew Dennis Dowd, Michael McGuire, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Ferguson, and a negro. The raft left Cairo about ten days ago, and had reached Cottonwood Point, when McGuire and Dowd, without any apparent cause, became very stubborn and unruly. About 8 o'clock, Captain McIntyre, Wilson, and Ferguson retired to their bunks, leaving Dowd, McGuire, and the negro sitting outside. The first-named parties had been in bed but a few minutes when McGuire and Dowd entered, McGuire with an axe in hand, and Dowd carrying a large knife. They at once avowed their purpose, which was to murder the balance of the crew and take possession of the raft. By a violent effort, Ferguson kicked off the weather-boarding at the back of his bunk, and made his escape, leaving McIntyre and Wilson to contend with the would-be murderers. True to his threats, McGuire dealt a blow at the Captain, but in doing so stumbled and fell, relinquishing his hold upon the axe, which fell upon the floor. In an instant, McIntyre seized the weapon and buried it to the eye in McGuire's brain. By this time, Dennis had gained the bunk where Wilson was lying, and had his knife poised for a blow, when McIntyre's axe descended and killed him on the spot. The bodies were then hustled into the river, and, an hour later, no traces of the terrible tragedy could be seen. McIntyre and Wilson, fearing the delay and expense inseparable from a legal inquiry into the matter, abandoned the raft at Memphis, leaving Ferguson and the negro in charge for the balance of the run to Vicksburg. The evidence is such as would acquit Messrs. M. and W. in any court, yet they propose to submit to an investigation only on compulsion."

OHIO.

Columbus is excited over a stranger who has been there a year, paying his hotel bills regularly, and whose only business is to walk sixteen miles every day.

—At Perryville, on the 15th inst., the hands at the warehouse of T. W. Coulter's Sons were drawing wheat from a large garner on the second story through a spout at the bottom. They observed the passage of the wheat in the spout was becoming obstructed, and at the same time a small boy came running down from above with the intelligence that two boys, aged 5 and 9 years, eldest and youngest sons of the senior member of the firm, S. B. Coulter, were in the garner, and the current was drawing them under. The hands, shutting the spout, rushed up stairs, and, thrusting their arms into the centre of the wheat, could barely reach the uplifted hand of one of the little sufferers. It was then impossible to remove the body, owing to the great pressure of the wheat. The attendants drew the slides from the sides of the garner, and the grain escaped rapidly; but there yet remained nearly eight hundred bushels of wheat pressing on the bodies beneath. All who could worked with shovels and scrapers to remove the grain, and soon the bodies were reached, but life was extinct."

—At Elyria, on the 13th inst., a daughter, 6 [illegible], of [illegible] Johnson, found a paper of strychnine which had been purchased to destroy rats, and, with childlike curiosity, touched her tongue to it. In a few minutes she was seized with convulsions and died in less than an hour afterwards.

—The fire which nearly destroyed the town of Medina, resulted from a jollification held by a number of colored boys in a barber shop. Some of the party had gone home, but one or two were left in the shop in a drunken sleep. One, who was dozing with his head on his arm on the table, chanced to knock off the kerosene lamp, which broke, scattered the oil on the floor, and in a moment the room was in flames. The flames continued to spread, until the greater part of the town was in ashes.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Cheyenne *Leader* of the 22d says: "The savages are appearing in perfect swarms around the forts to the north of here. A telegram shown us by P. S. Wilson, from a party at Fort Laramie, says, 'The Indians are thick around the post, and have shot a man named Harris.' It is not stated whether these were *friendly* Indians or not but we presume that question can be easily settled by examining their tracks. If they come from off a reservation, why, of course, they must be innocent fellows, and it won't do for troops, Big Horners, or any other man to trespass on the aforesaid reservations for satisfaction. From their movements it is believed large numbers are moving southward, and will probably be heard from by the herdsmen and stock-owners having stock in the valley of the Chugwater Creek."

—On Diamond Creek, Arizona, a few weeks ago, three men, named Edward Earl, —— McDonald, and Ferdinand Wonder, while prospecting for gold, were met by a party of Wallapais Indians, who acted very friendly, and showed "peace papers" from some army officer. Two nights afterwards, while sleeping, they were attacked by these Indians. Wonder was mortally, and the others slightly, wounded. They started to escape, but had proceeded scarce a hundred yards when Wonder informed his comrades that it was impossible for him to travel any further, even with their assistance, and begged them to shoot him. This they would not do, so he immediately shot himself in the head with his six-shooter. McDonald and Pearl remained by his side until satisfied that he was dead, when they took up his arms and proceeded on their way. They travelled two days and nights without water, being dogged all the way by the savages, and finally succeeded in reaching a settlement. The men think that they killed and wounded some of the Indians, who were from twenty to thirty in number. Wonder was from Iowa where his relatives reside.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A "Shakspeare Grammar is announced by a London publisher.

—The French prelates complain that they can get nothing good to eat in Rome.

—The town clock at Sing Sing, N. Y. struck twenty-one times at 10 o'clock on last Monday night. One poor fellow, who had been to see his friends, counted the strokes, and declared that he had never been out so late before in all his life, and he did not know what his wife *would* say.

—In boring the now abandoned artesian well at St. Louis it was not found that the temperature increased with the increasing depth of the bore. At 3,029 feet, Fahrenheit's thermometer registered 107; at 3,837 feet, 105.

—The belligerency of the Cubans has been recognized by five American Republics—Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Colombia, and Mexico.

—A Nashvillian last week conceived the idea that he could fly, and climbed a tree, waved his arms grandly, and struck out. Somehow the ground sprang up and hit him, and he crawled into the house convinced that flying was not his forte.

—It now transpires that the numerous Chinese women of the town in San Francisco are decoyed on board American ships in China ports by their countrymen, drugged, and brought to California, where they are sold at auction to the keepers of dens of infamy.

—The British Government, when it took possession of the telegraph lines, retained all the female operators, and also employed fifty new ones.

—A man, named Whipple, fell into the river at Providence, a few days ago, and received a severe wound on the head from a floating plank. He was, with great difficulty, rescued from drowning, but he had very little thought for himself, apparently, as his greeting to those trying to save his life was, "Never mind me, but get my umbrella; it's a d——d good umbrella, and I don't want to lose it. Don't let her go. I can take care of myself [illegible], if you'll go for that umbrella." But the Good Samaritan hauled him into his boat, and let his umbrella go to sea, and he sat there in the rain and staunched the bleeding wound in his head, talking of the lost umbrella.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of the 18th says: "Yesterday the quietude of the barracks was disturbed by the sudden death of a re-enlisted soldier, named DeLaron, and his wife, by their own act and deed. It is said that they took an ounce of arsenic, and retired to the woods to die together, but under the pangs of the poison, they returned to the barracks and died. DeLaron was a French Canadian, 28 years of age. His wife was 22 years of age, and is said to be the daughter of John Anderson, a miner, near Dahlonega. She stated, before she died, that her husband persuaded her to take the poison because he could not get employment any other way than by re-enlisting in the army."

—For generations past gold tassels hanging from the students' caps were the glittering insignia that the wearers were the sons of noblemen; but, all at once, Oxford has been startled out of its grave and scholarly composure by the sudden passing of an edict which abolishes these distinctions, and plucks the tinsel gewgaw from every head, with the exception of that of Prince Hassan of Egypt, the son of the Viceroy.

—A Liverpool gentleman made a very strange egress from a draper's shop, recently. One of the show-windows, which was nearly even with the floor, happened to be empty for the purpose of redressing, and, before the astonished [illegible] the unlucky visitor [illegible] very thick plate-glass window. His only injury was a slight cut on the left cheek.

—The Hartford *Courant* relates that somebody recently asked a Bristol (Conn.) gentleman how many clocks were made yearly in that place. "Let me see, let me see; well—ah," said the gentleman slowly. "Oh, give me a rough estimate," said the inquirer, "is it twelve—fifteen—twenty thousand?" "Oh, fiddlesticks!" replied the gentleman, "I was only trying to get within a hundred thousand. We make three a minute in this town, and over in Waterbury there is one establishment that makes one a minute." Three a minute, ten hours a day, three hundred and ten working days—558,000 clocks a year in Bristol alone.

—The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* of the 19th says: "The life of the little negro girl, Emma, who fell from the third story of Bank's building, Saturday afternoon, was saved by a sow, strange as it may seem. The distance fallen was some thirty-five feet. The sow was lying down under the window. The child, whose age was only 4 years, fell on and nearly crushed the porcine, but both rebounded. Old 'sea pork,' as Artemas Ward says, passed on and left the child terrified, with no bones broken, and on her feet."

—M. De Liancourt, a French gentleman who has given much time to maritime life-saving devices, has invented a compact and simple life preserver, which he calls the "Nautilus Life Belt." The apparatus consists of a long bag made of two layers of canvas united by an India-rubber solution, with which the outside is also coated. The ends are closed by wooden discs, of oval form, measuring six inches by three and a half inches across. The interior of the belt contains two spiral springs of coppered iron wire, which are soldered together side by side. These springs serve to retain the sectional form of the belt when distended. When closed the belt is compressed into a length of 7 inches, but elongated it spans the body round which it is fastened. In one of the discs is an air valve opening inwards, so that the act of extending the apparatus causes it to be filled with air. For double safety a cork is inserted in the valve hole, which is withdrawn on closing the belt after use, the valve being opened by the insertion of the finger. The valve is of leather, with a whalebone spring, so that moisture cannot injuriously affect it. The belt is secured by a hook-and-eye arrangement, and for additional safety a frog is also provided.

POLITICAL.

A candidate for office in Nashville, Tenn., has published a "card" six columns long.

—A Georgia paper styles Governor Bullock, His Expressdency.

—Chase, of Ohio, and Jenkins, of Georgia, is the Presidential ticket nominated by a Southern paper.

—The Boston *Post* says that the New York *Tribune* accuses General Butler of advocating an insane idea; and General Butler says it may be so for the idea was originally Greeley's.

—The Ohio Legislature, at its late session, passed only seventy-two general acts; and the Columbus *Journal* says that there was less of the mischievous special tinkering business than at any other session within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

—The official canvass in Connecticut exhibits the following results: Total number of votes for Governor, 87,415. Of these James E. English, Democrat, received 44,128, and Marshall Jewell, Republican, 43,285; English's majority, 843. Julius Hotchkiss has 915 majority for Lieutenant Governor; Thomas M. Waller, 815 majority for Secretary of State. Charles M. Pond, 784 majority for State Treasurer; and Seth A. Logan, 746 majority for Comptroller.

—Additional Supervisors elected at the recent town elections in Illinois:

DeWitt County—Clintonia, James DeLand; Harp, Ross Mitchell; Creek, John D. Graham; Tunbridge, Benj. Howard; DeWitt, P. V. C. Peel; Wapella, E. Harrold; Nixon, John Bosserman; Waynesville, Calvin Timmons; Barnett, A. A. Eads; Texas, Job W. Bine; Santa Anna, David Kelly; Rutledge, Peter Brickey; Wilson, James A. Wilson.

Ogle County—Buffalo, Amos F. Moore and Daniel Bovey; Brookville, Walter Donaldson; Byron, I. W. Norton; Dement, Albert B. McCrea; Eagle Point, James Donaldson; Flagg, C. R. Boyce; Forreston, E. Henry Middlekauff; Grand Detour, W. T. House; Haldane, Isaiah Speeker; Lafayette, D. G. Shottenkirk; Lynnville, Alvin Countryman; Marion, Joshua White; Maryland, George W. Mitchell; Monroe, Herman Wright; Mt. Morris, Charles Newcomer; Pine Creek, Elias Malone; Scott, Jeremiah Davis; Taylor, J. S. Hanger; White Rock, T. J. Getty.

RAILROADS.

Illinois has now 6,000 miles of railroad (of which 5,000 are open for business), costing, with the equipment, $120,000,000.

—The contract for grading and bridging the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, from Bloomington to the Indiana line, has been awarded, and work will be commenced at once.

—Perrysville, Vermilion County, Ind., voted on the 15th [illegible] road to Danville, Ill., and [illegible] in building it.

—In Winona, [illegible] $100,000 of city bonds, in [illegible] $75,000 to aid [illegible] Chicago Railroad, was ratified [illegible] by a very large majority. The conditions are, in substance, that the road must be completed from Winona to Minneiska in one year, and from Winona to St. Paul (except the bridge at Hastings) in three years, and that the line from Winona to North LaCrosse, known as the "cut-off," shall not be changed without the consent of Winona, and shall be completed in the year 1870.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* announces, upon good authority, that the whole line from St. Paul to Winona will be put under contract as soon as the necessary surveys can be made, and will, without doubt, be completed in less than two years.

THE TEXAN INDIANS.

The Kiowas and the Camanches on their Reservations.

Their Raids.

The Whites Murdered, Scalped, Ravished, and Robbed.

A Call for Phil. Sheridan.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, April 7.

Although having no particular affection for General Sheridan, having been a true Southern man, and a supporter of the lost cause, yet I cannot sit quietly down and see the noble Red Man exalted to the skies, as a pattern of virtue and morality, while he is daily robbing and murdering all along the Texas border. I write not in defence of Sheridan and the army, but in defence of our suffering people, and to show that only by repeated castigations, and the presence of military force, can the savages be kept at peace.

That kindly measures will not avail with them unless when they are under the influence of fear, is well known to all who know the prairie Indian, and that no peace man without the assistance of troops has ever accomplished anything, is shown in the records of the United States before and since the war, and in the experience of the late Confederacy. The latter had the best men that could be obtained, and they used all their efforts to keep the plains Indians at peace, but could never do anything with them but by force.

And now what I desire to show is, that only by force and the influence of fear can the prairie Indian be kept from ravaging the border and murdering the people. The Indians of the plains,—the Camanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Apaches, have no religion, beyond a worship of the sun and earth. They believe in a happy hunting ground, to which they are admitted if they have performed sufficient creditable actions; that is, stolen a large number of horses and mules, got a number of white men's scalps, and ravished a number of white women. If they have not attained these perfections they are compelled to roam, until their friends have obtained these offerings for them. Unlike the Indians who formerly inhabited the Middle States, they have no traditions, no sense of honor, and none of the attributes that are supposed to belong to the Red Man, from the reading of Hiawatha, and Cooper's works.

I desire to give a slight summary of what the Indians on the reservation nearest to us here—the Camanches and Kiowas—have been doing during the past year or so, and how they acted under the peace policy.

At the Medicine Lodge Treaty all the Indians promised to go to the reservations selected for them, and then they were to have corn, watermelons, &c., raised for them; they were to receive rations and goods, and they promised in return to remain at peace. The Camanches and Kiowas came down to their reservation, a piece of the finest country in the world, containing some 20,000 square miles of fine land, watered by numerous rivers and streams, abundantly timbered, and abounding with game of every species, and there, when the grass grows all the winter, they were to live, and hunt the buffalo, on the plains West of them.

In February, 1868, Colonel Leavenworth, the Kiowa and Camanche agent, got down to the Camanche Reservation with the annuity goods and rations, and established his agency in the Eureka Valley, as he named it. He found that his Indians had been amusing themselves in Texas, while waiting for him to come down, and had with them several prisoners whom they had captured. What had these Indians done while under solemn promise to keep the peace, and while waiting for their presents? I will tell what they did in our country.

On January 4, 1868, a party of Indians were seen near "Jim Ned's Lookout," a knoll in Montague County, where they killed a man named Harris, who was herding cattle. They came down Clear Creek and over to Elm Creek, then out by Gainesville, and over by the cross timbers into their reservation again. They numbered about 100. They killed fifteen people and wounded a number, carried off some prisoners and a large number of horses. On Sunday, the 4th, they got to Lewis Finley's house while the family were at dinner, and killed one of Finley's children, and burned the house down. On the same day they killed Mr. Leatherwood, Mr. Long, Mr. Parkhill, Tom Fitzpatrick and wife, and wounded J. M. Knight, Jesse Givens, John McDonald and Charley Loring. At Fitzpatrick's they carried off a child, and at Menasco's house, near Gainesville, they carried off Mrs. Menasco and her two little girls, and from another house they carried off a colored child. They tore all the clothing off Mrs. Menasco and the four children, and they were each carried before an Indian on his horse. On the head of Flat Creek a skirmish ensued between some of the people were following and the savages, and the Texans were driven back. The Indians then stopped to rest, and Mrs. Menasco was thrown off her horse, stiff with cold, and the children were thrown down near her. What was her horror, on looking at her darling children, to find them dead, frozen to death, having been carried by the red devils on the pommels of their saddles, [illegible] by the fierce Norther! When the Indians got ready to resume their march, they mounted, and left Mrs. Menasco, firing a few arrows at her as they left, only one of which took effect, wounding her in the side. The poor woman, delirious with fear, then crawled about a mile and a half to Sam Dorsey's house, where she was found next morning in a delirious state, covered with blood and destitute of the slightest garment.

This is truth, and it can all be sworn to by as trustworthy witnesses as there are in Montague County, Texas, as can every incident which I will relate.

In February about thirty Indians came into our section of country from the same direction. They had a fight with some cattle herders at Cloud's ranch, on Mud Creek, and killed a man named Stackhouse. They took his scalp, and then cut off certain parts and put them in his mouth. Then went over on Clear and Durton Creeks, wounded a man named Gilbert, and carried off three children of Mr. McElroy's. These three children were afterwards bought back by Mr. McElroy, at the Indian agency, in June.

Colonel Leavenworth, after the Indians returned from this raid, issued the goods as he was ordered, I presume. But the Indians were not satisfied, and a party of Camanches went down, under a Chief named Horseback, to attack his agency. This caused him to send to Fort Arbuckle, and two companies of the Tenth United States Cavalry were sent up, and the attack on the agency was not made.

After the troops returned to Fort Arbuckle the Indians did as they pleased at the agency, and also at the Witchita Agency, a few miles away, and compelled the Agent for the latter Indians, Major Shanklin, of Kansas, to leave, as they threatened his life.

At that time the Indians were well armed, as they are at present. Major Wynkoop, by order of the Interior Department, had issued them a number of seven-shooting Spencer carbines, with which arms they were so successful in their raids, the citizens, with squirrel rifles and shot-guns being unable to withstand them.

In March and April the Kiowas and Camanches did the most of their murdering and stealing down on the Trinity River, near Fort Worth, and on the Brazos, near Palo Pinto. They carried off two children from near the latter place, and took them to Colonel Leavenworth's Agency, where they camped. In April Colonel Leavenworth again called for troops to obtain these captives, and two companies of cavalry were again sent from Fort Arbuckle,—under Captain Walsh, to Colonel Leavenworth's Agency. The children were then delivered up, Colonel Leavenworth paying a ransom for them. After this it became too hot for the Agent Leavenworth and he left, and left his clerk, Wakely, in charge of his agency.

In April the Indians again raided to near Jacksboro, and killed a Mexican, who was driving a team into Jacksboro. They shot George Sells off his horse, and got the horse. They were pursued by the troops from Jacksboro but got away.

In June, the Camanches burned Major Shanklin's Agency, and ran off all his employes. In the same month about twenty Indians made a raid through Denton, Wise, and Montague Counties. They took a negro man named Ike, from R. H. Estis' house, on Clear Creek, Cook County, and tied him to a tree. They then whittled pieces out of him, to see if he was black all through, scalped him, and left him then. He was nearly dead from this horrible treatment when found, but he has recovered from his injuries, and lives to testify to the Red Man's nobility. They killed a man named Allen at McElroy's house, and scalped him. They got back to their reservation unhurt, and with about eighty head of horses. Some of these horses have been seen by their owners in the possession of Kiowas at the agency, near Fort Sill.

In July they raided again through Jack and Wise Counties, to the number of about fifty. They rode through the town of Bolivar, shooting at everybody they saw. They killed a man named McDonald in Denton Creek, killed Wm. Foster near Keep's Mills, and wounded Jeff Chisholm. They went to the Widow Russell's house, in Wise County, and brutally ravished Mrs. Russell, and then murdered her and her three children. They returned to the Eureka Valley, and had a scalp dance in front of the agency, to show how little they cared for peace propositions or treaties, when no troops were near.

In August, 1868; September, 1868; October, 1868; November, 1868; and December, 1868, they made a raid regularly after the full moon.

In September they killed eight people near Palo Pinto, and took their scalps to their camps, near Colonel Leavenworth's Agency. They also, in the same month, murdered a German named Horstman, near Fredericksburg, and ravished and murdered his two daughters.

In October, 1868, a man named Scott, with his wife, and an old colored woman, and his daughter, a young girl of 16 years, who had just returned from college at Austin, were proceeding along the road near old Fort Belknap, when they were fired upon by a party of Indians concealed in the mesquit brush. Scott and his wife were killed, and the old colored servant was badly wounded. They cut Mrs. Scott's body open with a butcher knife, and scalped [illegible]. They carried off Miss Myra Scott, who was said to be very beautiful and accomplished, and she is now at the Camanche camps on the Staked Plain, where some wretch has her as a wife and drudge, and by whom she has had one child.

In December, 1868, a man walking home from his fields, near old Camp Cooper, was fired upon from behind a fence near his house, two arrows took effect in his left side, and one which would have struck his heart, pierced a stick he was carrying over his shoulder, and his life was saved by the [illegible]. He ran and escaped. In the same month, while [illegible] country, the Kiowas raided into our State from their reservation, drove everybody out of the [illegible] Creek Valley, killed a boy named Hart Chapman, and shot a man named Bateman in Civil's Bend of Red River, northwest of this town. In the night of November 25, they murdered and scalped a man named Frank Cocus, in Chisholm's house, on Denton Creek, and then came to Dentontown and fired into the houses. They had a party lying in ambush, on a road on White's Creek, and this party caught a man named A. H. Fortenburg, and killed him. They chopped his face up, beyond recognition, with their butcher knives. They also wounded Geo. McCormick and J. Reeves. The latter had a wonderful escape. An Indian was after him with a lance, and just as the Indian thrust, Reeves stumbled [illegible]. The Indian was fired on at this moment by McCormick, and wheeled his horse. This gave Reeves a chance to jump into the bed of the creek, and crawl off through the brush and weeds. He received a cut along his right side and back, and but for his fall the lance would have been sent through his body.

After General Sheridan arrived at Fort Cobb after destroying Black Kettle's band of thieves, the Indians did not raid into our country. Up to this time in 1868 they had stolen from Wise, Parker, Denton, Cook, Montague, Jack, and Palo Pinto Counties over 3,000 head of horses, and [illegible] large numbers [illegible] forty houses, [illegible] shooting them for fun as they passed through on their raids of devastation. In those seven counties I have mentioned, over 800 people, men, women, and children were brutally murdered, the individuals I have mentioned being but a few which came under my personal observation.

When General Sheridan with his troops reached Fort Cobb, the counties mentioned were fast being depopulated. Everybody was moving back into the thicker settlements. General Sheridan's army overawed the Indians, and they desisted from their raids, and people commenced returning to their homes.

After General Sheridan's forces left the Witchita Mountains in March, General Hazen was left in charge of Indian affairs. He gave the Indians to understand that he would use the troops against them whenever they raided into Texas. In April or May, 1869, there were two raids of ten or twelve Indians each into Montague County, but General Hazen heard of them, and took the horses they had stolen from them, and our people got them back.

In July, 1869, the Quaker Agent took charge of affairs of the Camanches and Kiowas, on the 'peace plan,' and the Indians at once commenced raiding again.

In July a party went into Westport, Wise County, and stole about eighty head of horses, killing a man named Abe Smith, and wounding John Hurbolt.

In August they raided into near Fort Belknap and killed several families. The Tonkwa Indians, a peaceable, semi-civilized tribe, are settled near that point, and at daylight the raiders, some fifty in number, attempted to surprise and murder the Tonkwas. One of the latter, who had just mounted his horse, fired on them and gave the alarm, and the Camanches and Kiowas got between him and the camp, and gave pursuit to him. After shooting six arrows into him, he fell off his horse, not, however, before having killed one and wounded three of his enemies. When he fell, a young Camanche galloped up and jumped his horse over him, thinking he was dead; but as the horse passed over him the Tonkwa rose and fired his last revolver shot into the Camanche's back, killing him instantly. The other Comanches and Kiowas then killed the Tonkwa, cut his nose, ears, and fingers off, stripped him, ripped him open and left him.

In September, 1869, they raided to Red River Station, only sixty miles from their agency, and stole thirty mules belonging to Dr. Shirley, who was using them hauling government supplies. In September they also raided to Weatherford, killed one man named Pully, and wounded a boy named Bob Ames, and near Ft. Worth killed a man named Stonaker, and carried off a young woman named Gilliland. This young woman, like the unfortunate Myra Scott, is at the Camanche camps, west of the Camanche Agency, and cannot be recovered. Her brother and a party of friends—among them a young man to whom Miss Gilliland was engaged to be married—went to Fort Sill to try and get the young woman back; and offered a reward of $500 in silver to any Indian or Indians who would bring her in. They have not obtained her yet, although the Indians know that the money is in the hands of Colonel Boone, their ex-agent, to be paid on delivery of the young woman.

In October a party of some 400 Kiowas and Camanches attacked a camp of about 180 men of the Ninth Cavalry, on the Brazos River, and were driven off after a severe fight. In the same month a party attacked Captain Heyl with a patrol party of the Ninth Cavalry, on the Llano River, and were driven off with loss. Heyl, a gallant fellow, was wounded, but killed his Indian.

In November, 1868, a party of about 60—principally Kiowas—raided down on the San Saba and Concho settlements, and killed about thirty people and stole a large number of horses. They committed one terrible act at Martin's, in Asylum Creek Valley. They took two small children whom they captured, cut their ears, noses, fingers, and toes off, and left them thus suffering and mutilated.

In December, 1868, a party of fifteen raided into Montague County, sixty-five miles from their agency, and stole a number of horses, also shooting two persons. The citizens of Red River station and vicinity, to the number of fifteen, followed them, and soon gained an accession of their numbers to twenty-five. They then surrounded the Indians in camp at night, and, after a brisk skirmish, the Indians broke through the citizens and escaped on foot into their reservation, two of them being wounded.

In the beginning of December, 186[illegible], a party of six Camanche braves and a squaw, who had murdered several persons on the Trinity, were overtaken on the Double Mountain Fork, with their stolen horses and scalps, and were killed. One of these Indians was a son of the Camanche Chief, Horseback, heretofore mentioned, and persons from this country, who were at the agency, say the Camanches had their hair cut off, in mourning for them, and were at the agency vowing vengeance on the Texans.

In January, 1870, a party of Indians killed a [illegible], on Hubbard's Creek, and took off a large number of horses from that section. In the same month, another party came into Texas through the Cross Timbers to near Gainesville, stole some horses, and went out through the Chickasaw Nation, stealing some horses from the Chickasaws on their route.

In February, 1870, a party of fifteen Indians came down from Durton Creek and stole a number of horses. In a skirmish with some of our settlers, they lost one killed and another wounded.

In March, 1870, a party of Kiowas murdered six persons on the Trinity, and several other persons, whose names I have not yet learned, near Weatherford. They were followed by some soldiers and Tonkwa Indians from Fort Griffin, and were overtaken on the Brazos and six of them killed.

In April a man, named Gilbert, of Montague, was looking for some stray cattle on the Big Witchita, and had ridden into the timber just at nightfall to look for a place to camp, when some Indians rode out from the timber a short distance from him, and fired on him. He saw, at the same time, some mounted Indians riding through the timber toward him. He jumped off his horse, and ran away through the brush. The Indians rode up and down the timber, and entered it several times. At one time two Indians were so close to him, on their blood-thirsty search, that he could have touched them with his gun. They did not see him and he escaped, and had to walk forty-five miles to the first settlement (Valentine's) on foot.

The foregoing are but a few cases. The savages are on our Western border robbing, ravishing, and murdering all the time. A thousand incidents, like the foregoing, could be collected in our border counties. We have no railroad lines or telegraphs to carry the news of savage massacres to the world, as our more fortunate friends of Kansas have, and we have to suffer while the Quakers experiment upon the moral suasion principle.

The council on the North Fork of the Canadian, called by the Indian Superintendent, Friend Hoag, and from which great results were expected, was a failure, the Indians not thinking it worth the trouble to attend. No Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, or Kiowas, or any of the savage Camanches were present. A few members of the Pinebaker band of Camanches, who have been peaceable for the past fifteen years, and a few Caddoes and Witchitas, were all that were there besides the Friends and interpreters, and consequently no results were obtained.

The wild Indians must be kept under the influence of the military before anything can be done with them. If moral suasion will work, why do the Quakers have military guards and protection at their agencies, and why did Vincent Collyer always have an escort of twenty or thirty soldiers when travelling through the Indian country?

The government should keep the savages in subjection, and (throwing the late civil strife aside), the people of Border Texas cry, Give us Phil. Sheridan, and send Phil-anthropy to the devil. Yours truly, TEXAN.

LATEST FROM RED RIVER.

Pacific Feelings and Expectations of the Red River People—Proclamation of Peace and Amnesty by Riel—Danger of a Wide-Spread Indian War—Confiscation and Ransom of McKenzie River Furs.

From the St. Paul Press, April 12.

Mr. J. J. Hill arrived from Fort Garry yesterday. Mr. Hill brings us our latest information of the condition of affairs at Red River. He says that when he left the Red River people were wholly ignorant of the state of angry excitement and hostile feeling existing in Canada, least of all that preparations for war were being made by her, and that everybody was looking forward to a pacific arrangement with Canada, expecting the acceptance of the Bill of Rights forwarded by the Red River delegates, the peaceful admission of the Northwest Territory as a Province, and the peaceful advent of some Governor acceptable to the people. Bishop Tache, he says, has been working quietly but with great energy to bring out a peaceful and harmonious state of feeling.

In accordance with, and as an effectual expression of, these pacific sentiments and expectations, the President of the Provisional Government, Louis Riel, has issued the following proclamation, the friendly and pacific tone of which is in remarkable contrast to the fierce and vindictive hatred expressed by the English Canadian journals towards Riel and his supporters, and to the boisterous blood-and-thunder pronunciamentos of vengeance and extermination which ring from one end of Ontario to the other. The proclamation is issued in English and French, and is as follows:

"PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH-WEST.

"Let the Assembly of twenty-eight representatives which met on the 9th of March be dear to the people of Red River. That assembly has shown itself worthy of great confidence. It has worked in unison. The members devoted themselves to the public interests, and yielded only to sentiments of good will, duty, and generosity. Thanks to that noble conduct, public authority is now strong. That strength will be employed to sustain and protect the people of the country.

"To-day the government pardons all those whom political differences led astray only for a time. Amnesty will be generously accorded to all those who will submit to the government, who will discountenance or inform against dangerous gatherings.

"From this day forth the public highways are open.

"The Hudson's Bay Company can now resume business. Themselves contributing to public good, they circulate their money as of old. They [illegible] part of the country, in order that trade [illegible] ous check, and peace in the Indian districts may thereby be all the more securely maintained.

"The disastrous war which at one time threatened us, has left among us fears and various deplorable results. But let the people feel reassured.

"Elevated by the grace of Providence and the suffrages of my fellow citizens to the highest position in the government of my country, I proclaim that peace reigns in our midst this day. The government will take every precaution to prevent this peace from being disturbed.

"While internally all is thus returning to order, externally, also, matters are looking favorable. Canada invites the Red River people to an amicable arrangement. She offers to guarantee us our rights, and to give us a place in the Confederation equal to that of any other province.

"Identified with the Provisional Government, our national will, based upon justice, shall be respected.

"Happy country, to have escaped many misfortunes that were prepared for her! In seeing her children on the point of a war, she recollects the old friendship which used to bind us, and by the ties of the same patriotism she has reunited them again for the sake of preserving their lives, their liberties, and their happiness.

"Let us remain united, and we shall be happy. With strength of unity we shall retain prosperity.

"O my fellow-countrymen, without distinction of language, or without distinction of creed, keep my words in your hearts! If ever the time should unhappily come when another division should [illegible] foreigners should be sought to create, [illegible] signal for all the disasters which we have had the happiness to avoid.

"In order to prevent similar calamities, the government will treat with all the severity of the law those who will dare again to compromise the public security. It is ready to act against the disorder of parties as well as against that of individuals. But let us hope rather that extreme measures will be unknown, and that the lessons of the past will guide us in the future.

"LOUIS RIEL."

Mr. Hill expresses a very decided opinion of what will be the probable result of the Canadian policy of employing Canadian Indians as an adjunct of their invading force. He avers that, if strange Indians, unknown in this country, are thus employed in any number, large or small, it will unite the entire Indian population of the Northwest in fierce and implacable resistance, and will kindle the flames of Indian war from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains. This, he says, is the universal feeling in the settlement, and that the friends of Canada there are especially apprehensive of the direful effects of such a policy.

He says that the Sioux of Portage La Prairie, [illegible] nesota Sioux, are occasioning much trouble and alarm; that they have several times threatened to make a raid on the settlement, with the view of killing the American settlers there, and that James McKay has had to visit them several times in order to persuade them to keep quiet by the distribution of presents. The settlers might easily clean them out, but they fear that a hostile collision with them would provoke a war with the Sioux tribes of the plains; and especially at this season, when the "Winterers" are returning in small parties from the plains, they might easily, if such a war broke out, kill and rob them in detail.

Meanwhile the Crees are getting angry because they don't receive any presents. They complain that the bad Indians, who are always giving trouble, are bought off with supplies of food, &c., while they, the Crees, to whom the country belongs, because they are always friendly and well-behaved, receive nothing.

Mr. Hill thinks the acknowledgment by the Scotch and English settlers of the Provisional Government is insincere, and that in the event of a Canadian invasion they would rise against Riel. He reports one of them as saying that he would give £50 each for the four heads of the Provisional Government.

He says that Riel had confiscated the whole McKenzie River supply of furs recently received—a two years' catch—worth $45,000, and that he only delivered them up when they were ransomed by Governor McTavish, by a payment of $3,000 down, and the promise of $2,000 more when needed.

He further says that Major Robinson, recent editor of the *New Nation*, and appointed United States Vice Consul by Consul Malmros in his absence, and also Captain Donaldson, were arrested by Riel and detained for a few hours because they wouldn't take the oath of allegiance. We have known for some weeks these two gentlemen were at odds with Riel—the latter because he was disappointed in not getting an office in the provisional government, on which he had set his heart, and the former, it is said, partly for the same reason. We learn that Mr. Hill brought down dispatches from Vice Consul Robinson, protesting to our government against this imprisonment of American citizens.

CANADA.

Order Disbanding the Volunteers—Movements of Naval Vessels—The Charges Against the Red River Delegates Withdrawn.

MONTREAL, April 23.—Orders have been issued to disband the volunteer corps on active service, except those on the frontier.

The four persons arrested on a charge of Fenianism, having given satisfactory explanations, were discharged.

Captain Cameron is organizing a force of mounted police for the Red River.

A telegram from Hummingford says, last night a party of three from the United States attempted to pass the sentry on the outpost guard, two miles from that place, and after being duly challenged and ordered to halt they were secured at the bayonet's point by the sentry. One of the horses was badly injured and the wagon overturned. Two of the party were arrested, the third escaped. An investigation to-day led to the belief that the affair was merely a piece of bravado.

TORONTO, April 23.—The gunboat Rescue left Kingston last night for Prescott, to patrol the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Prescott.

The Prince Alfred arrived at Sarnia yesterday afternoon. Her force consists of sixty men and four officers, armed with two Armstrong guns, two brass howitzers, and one pivot gun.

It is understood that the shareholders of the Great Western Railway accord their consent to the bill authorizing a branch road to be constructed from Glencoe, east, forming a southern road, and that a double track will be laid on the Western Road between Windsor and Glencoe. The new road will be commenced this season.

OTTAWA, April 23.—To-day the so-called delegates, Father Richott and Scott, were again brought up on a warrant, charging them with aiding and abetting in the murder of Thomas Scott, at Fort Garry. Considerable interest was manifested, prominent members of the House of Commons being present. [illegible] crown, and Mr. [illegible] on behalf of [illegible] whose information the warrant is granted. Mr. John Hillard Cameron appeared for the prisoners. On the magistrate taking his seat, Mr. Lees said, after consulting with the counsel of the private prosecutor and considering the evidence of the witnesses, which had been examined, they had come to the conclusion that the evidence they had to produce would not be of such nature as to justify a committal of the prisoners. The private prosecution had consented to withdraw from the prosecution, and as the Crown had no further evidence to offer, and no wish to press the matter further, it also withdrew. The Magistrate said there was no cause against the prisoners, and ordered them discharged. The prisoners left the court-room amid the congratulations of friends.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 23.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the imperial decree calling upon the people of the nation to accept or reject the project of the following *plebiscitum* on the 8th prox.: "The people approve the liberal reforms which have been effected in the constitution since 1860 by the Emperor, with the concurrence of the great Legislative bodies of the State, and ratify the *Senatus Consultum* of April 20, 1870." The other parts of the decree contains directions for the manner of voting. The ballot boxes are to be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and kept open until 6 in the evening. The canvass of votes is to commence the morning after the close of the balloting. The form of the vote will be "yes" and "no." The legal electors of the army and navy will vote at their place of garrison or residence at the time of the election. The returns of the vote in each department will be canvassed in public session by three Counsels General appointed by the Prefects of the departments. The general returns from all departments will be finally canvassed in the Corps Legislatif.

The decree is signed by all Ministers, and bears date of April 23. This is followed by another decree containing directions relative to voting by French naturalized citizens in Algiers. Following this again is the text of the *Senatus Consultum*, fixing the Constitution of the Empire as voted by the Senate at its session of April 20, and authorizing public assemblies for the discussion of the new constitution. These assemblies will hold sessions from the 23d of April to the 3d of May, and every elector, without regard to the precinct or department where he may be at the time, will have the right to participate in its deliberations.

The circular, while it permits the use of advertisements and placards treating of the constitution, allows the new Prefects the use of political placards, and recommends the Prefects to leave to the electors, under the conditions of respect for law and public order, the broadest latitude for the discussion of political opinions.

A committee of Legitimists yesterday agreed to vote against the *plebiscitum*.

PARIS, April 23.—A proclamation from the Emperor to the people will appear to-morrow in the *Journal Officiel*. The *Journal Officiel* on Monday will contain a manifesto signed by all the Ministers. Both these documents will be placarded throughout the empire. It is reported that the Emperor, in his proclamation, explains the motives which have led him to submit to the people the liberal reforms since 1860. He asserts that it is not his design to make a vain show of power, but to establish the government on solid foundations, and render sure the peaceful transmission of the crown.

It is also reported that the Ministers [illegible] will [illegible] dismission of the Cabinet [illegible] the Emperor's proclamation.

LONDON, April 23.—Correspondents of the London papers assert that fully one-third of the guests at the British charity ball, recently held at the British Legation in Paris, were Americans.

PARIS, April 23.—In all the districts of Paris the former Electoral and Democratic Committees have been reformed.

The *Moniteur*, organ of the Left Centre, comes out in favor of voting affirmatively, and the *Français*, also organ of the Left Centre, announces that many members of that party have resolved to vote "no," because their adhesion is requested to the *Senatus Consultum*, as well as to the proposed reforms.

The *Univers*, Ultramontane journal, says it has not yet taken a decided position in regard to the *plebiscite*, because it wishes to ascertain first what will become of the unsatisfactory points now visible in that measure.

PARIS, April 23.—Prof. [illegible], at Marseilles, has discovered a new planet.

CHERBOURG, April 23.—The iron-clad Rochambeau, late United States steamer Dunderberg, is now said to carry eight 300-pounders and two [illegible]-pounders. Visitors are rigorously excluded.

PARIS, April 23.—The manifestoes of the International Association and Federal Chamber of Labor Societies of Paris, issued to-day, recommend to members and others to abstain from voting altogether on the 8th of May.

Yesterday a great reunion of workmen of all trades was held in this city, and, after debate, resolutions were adopted favoring a general strike.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 23.—The *Times* hints that the Grecian Government is responsible for the capture of the foreigners so near its capital, especially when those foreigners are members of foreign legations.

Several communications have appeared in the English papers lately, written by Americans, correcting the misstatements of the Edinburgh Review, touching the ballot in the United States.

The sugar brokers complain bitterly of the ruinous effects of the low and sudden remission of sugar duties. Many holders bought their stocks when the current price was 38s or 40s per 100 weight for No. 12 Dutch standard. When the budget was presented to the House of Commons recommending the reduction of duties on sugar the price suddenly fell to 33s, at which figures it now stands.

The *Spectator* (Whig organ) says that anarchy in Ireland and England is the alternative of the passage of the Land bill.

The celebrated horse Blue Gown, which was sold by Sir Joseph Hawley to a Prussian company, will, after a continental campaign, be brought to Ascot to train for the great race for the gold cup in June.

Lord Penzance has declined to postpone the Mordaunt divorce case beyond next Wednesday.

A collision occurred on the Great Northern Railway to-day. The cars were badly wrecked, and the fireman killed. Several were slightly hurt.

The continental cable service is somewhat disordered to-day, from an unexplained cause.

The money market, which was [illegible] at times during the week, closed quiet this evening.

The recent Fenian panic in this city, was occasioned by [illegible] with the Chief [illegible] of Fenians recently arrived from America, for incendiary and other unlawful purposes, and that, together with other buildings, the offices of the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* had been threatened with destruction by them. The protection asked for was accordingly granted.

The *Globe* says the police authorities are recording the names of all lodgers at hotels and boarding houses as a measure of safety.

The Trustees of the Peabody fund have declined to purchase the Magdalen Hospital.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—There were great demonstrations of rejoicing here on the arrival of the steamer City of Brussels. Crowds collected, cannons were fired, etc.

DUBLIN, April 23.—Extensive preparations are making for a great demonstration on the occasion of the funeral of the late Geo. Henry Moore, advocate of Irish nationality. All the Irish societies will participate.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The steamship companies are making a determined effort to control the rate of freight on grain, and have notified their agents in the United States not to take any grain, even on their own account.

LONDON, April 23.—Advices from Manila report a destructive fire, involving a loss of $1,500,000. No insurance.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 23.—There is a strong movement [illegible] the Roman Church in case the question of infallibility is pressed upon the Council.

VIENNA, April 23.—The session of the Reichsrath will soon be terminated.

New Governors [illegible] nominated for the provinces.

An election has been ordered on the question of a liberal constitution.

ITALY.

ROME, April 23.—The prelates are active in destroying the pamphlets recently issued by [illegible] and [illegible], against Papal infallibility. The photographs of these gentlemen have also been seized.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—An Armenian manifesto, relative to the Ecumenical Council, which was posted on a church in this city, was torn down by a Turkish mob, yesterday. A serious riot being imminent, the police were called out to preserve order.

WEST INDIES.

ST. DOMINGO, *via* HAVANA, April 23.—The revolution continues. General Cabral has been declared an outlaw for the delivering of Samana into the hands of the Americans.

HAVANA, April 23.—The English man-of-war Lapwing has arrived from Nassau. The officers [illegible] of the Cuban forces, together with his companions, arrived at Nassau on the 12th. Jordan intends to proceed to New York.

The *Prensa* announces to-day that the insurgent General Peralta appeared in the jurisdiction of Holguin with 500 men.

VENEZUELA.

CARACCAS, April 9, *via* HAVANA, April 23.—The government is rapidly checking the revolutionists.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—There was rather an interesting debate of about an hour in the House this afternoon, on the subject of the income tax. Messrs. Wood, Sargent, Cox, Kelly, Farnsworth, and one or two others, took ground that it is very unpopular and ought to be wholly repealed, while Messrs. Schenck, Cullom, Judd, Coburn, and two or three others, favored a reduction with an increase of exemptions. Mr. Schenck would not tell what the Ways and Means Committee proposed doing, but he thought while the tax was unpopular in some localities, the great mass of the people found it an easy one to bear. He further said he did not see how it could be wholly dispensed with at present. The committee had decided to recommend a reduction of thirty millions, in the aggregate, of taxation, and to take off the whole of this tax would require the retention of others more burdensome to the people at large. The drift of his remarks showed that the committee would not allow it to extend beyond this year at the present rate, and are likely to report in favor of 3 per cent, with about $2,000 exemption. The increase of exemption to this figure would relieve nearly half of those who now pay any tax on incomes.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Figures in the Treasury Department, to be officially made public next week, show that in the six months ending with New Year's Day the value of our imports exceeded that of our exports but about three and a half millions of dollars, while in the corresponding period of last year the excess of imports over exports was over thirty-three millions of dollars, and during the last two or three months our exports have exceeded our imports.

BUTLER GONE HOME.

General Butler has rested from his labors and gone home for ten days. His leave of absence began to-day, and when he gets back he can contribute $10 toward the payment of the public debt by handing over the amount of his fine for going off last night. It was first voted by the House to get him back here on Monday for contempt, but Mr. Dawes came to his rescue, and had him excused, on the ground that family affairs seemed to require that he should go last night.

PLANTING SEASON IN MARYLAND.

Maryland newspapers say the open weather of the past winter favored agricultural labors, and farmers are unusually well advanced with their works. Oats have been seeded, potatoes planted on an extensive scale, and the corn ground will soon be fully prepared for being planted. The growing wheat begins to show decided improvement, and, judging from the appearance of the fruit trees, they have escaped all injuries from frost or storm.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

In the Freedmen's Bureau investigation the past three days have been occupied principally in cross examination by the defence of two of the first Trustees of the Howard University, and of its first President, Dr. Boynton. Several hours were spent in trying to show that they had all been concerned in the preparation of the charges made by Wood. Each of the witnesses testified in the most positive manner to having nothing whatever to do with the matter, directly or indirectly, and that the first knowledge of the charges was their appearance in the newspapers. The defence had a theory of conspiracy, and endeavored to show that there had been frequent meetings at Dr. Boynton's house to procure investigation on foot against General Howard and [illegible]. At the [illegible] with so much suspicion, and spent so much time over, were composed of the Deacons of the church, and that the work they were engaged upon was a confession of faith and church manual.

[To the Associated Press.]

INFECTED BUFFALO ROBES.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Information having been received at the War Department that a large number of buffalo robes have been obtained from Indians who have been suffering from small-pox, and that robes, being undoubtedly infected with virus, were packed with a view to early shipment to the leading posts on the Upper Missouri, the department has given instructions to commanders of military posts on the river to prevent the shipment or passage of any boat containing infected peltries.

ILLINOIS DISTILLERS AND THE FORTY-EIGHT HOUR PERIOD.

Supervisor Bloomfield writes to the Internal Revenue office that the distillers of Peoria express satisfaction at the forty-eight hour period, and that the distillers of Bloomington are also working under it.

THE FUNDING BILL—ACTION TO-DAY.

The Ways and Means Committee had a meeting on the Funding bill to-day, and though no action was taken of a definite character, indications from the discussion are that the committee will report a substitute for the Senate bill, which will be more in accordance with the views of the majority of the House. The compulsory sections, concerning National Banks, is regarded as certain, though Secretary Boutwell has not modified his views on that subject. In the new bill the committee will endeavor to make such concessions as were asked by the delegation of National Bank men who were here some time ago. It has been ascertained that no Funding bill can command the votes of Western men that discriminates against banks.

SUBSIDIES TO BE GIVEN.

The Select Committee on the Decline of American Tonnage has appointed a sub-committee to prepare a bill re-establishing lines of American steamers between New York and European ports, with liberal subsidies. This committee will take the whole subject of steamship subsidies in charge.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OHIO MEMBER SWORN IN.

Mr. STEVENSON presented the credentials of Erasmus D. Peck, member elect from the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio, in place of Hoag, deceased. Mr. Peck took the oath.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE LIMITED.

Mr. DAWES offered, as a question of privilege,

Resolved, That leaves of absence heretofore granted for an indefinite length of time, shall in no case extend beyond Monday, the 2d of May next, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the House. Agreed to.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

The bill relative to the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas, passed—96 to 54.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. SCHENCK reported back the Senate amendment to the Income Tax bill, and moved a non-concurrence, stating, however, that he would not ask for a Committee of Conference.

After considerable discussion, the House refused to lay the bill on the table, and then refused to concur in the Senate substitute, leaving the Senate to ask a Committee of Conference. [illegible] Mr. SCHENCK declined to admit amendments increasing the amount of exemption, and said the Committee of Ways and Means would in due time report a general bill on that subject. The inquisitorial nature of the tax would also be modified. He did not believe the tax could be abolished without continuing other taxes more odious and vexatious. The total number of persons who paid income tax was 272,843. Of this number over 107,000 paid $20 or less, and if the exemption were raised to $2,000, that class would be cut off. The second class, that paid between $20 and $50, numbers 69,184. The third class, that paid between $50 and $100, numbers 41,196. The fourth class that paid between $100 and $[illegible], numbered over 45,000, and those who paid over $[illegible] numbered 9,464.

Mr. VOORHEES favored the continuance of the income tax and declared his opinion that the most unpopular thing the House could do would be to abolish it. Instead of [illegible] too inquisitorial, he would make it more so.

Messrs. COBURN, JUDD, McCREERY, and FARNSWORTH expressed similar views, after which action was taken as above stated.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. Garrison, Allison, and Cox as a Conference Committee on the Census bill.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

THE COTTON TRADE.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The cotton movement for the week shows that the decrease in receipts at all ports was [illegible] bales; exports, 69,142 bales.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Recruiting for the navy, which has been suspended for some time at the navy yard in Brooklyn, is resumed, orders having been received from Washington to reopen the rendezvous on board the recruiting ship Vermont. Several vessels are being fitted out in haste for active service.

RECORDER HACKETT.

The condition of Recorder Hackett, yesterday, was much improved, and hopes are entertained of his being able to recover in time to preside at the McFarland trial again on Monday next.

SOUTHERN COLONY.

Arrangements are being made in this city to organize a colony to settle in Alabama.

THE FENIANS.

The Assistant Adjutant General denies that Major General McDowell has received orders from Washington to look out for the Fenians on the border.

COUNT BELOW COMES WEST.

Count Otto von Below and his devoted wife took a train for the West last evening, his mother-in-law having settled all the claims of his indignant victims.

COURT MARTIAL—HEAVY SENTENCE.

A court-martial has been sitting in this city for several days. Among the officers tried was First Lieutenant B. F. Ryer, of the Second United States Artillery, who has been found guilty of presenting a false and fraudulent claim against the United States, and sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowance due him, to be cashiered, and dismissed the service, and rendered incompetent to hold any position of responsibility or trust under the government, and to be confined for three years in such penitentiary as the proper authorities may direct.

JUDICIAL.

It seems to be settled that Sanford E. Church is to be Democratic candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

A [illegible] clerical defalcation in the [illegible] office, before the present incumbent [illegible] was elected, is reported.

ARREST FOR "SHAVING" A [illegible].

John McCormick, the alleged [illegible] Morrissey, has given bond to [illegible] of winning $4,000, at faro, from a [illegible].

DIED.

Major Sigourney, claimant of the [illegible] "Beautiful Snow," and a relative of the [illegible] committed suicide yesterday.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

The Fenian Congress adjourned [illegible]. General O'Neill has been [illegible]. The utmost secrecy has been [illegible] reference to the proceedings of the [illegible] but the impression among those [illegible] well informed is that a war policy has been [illegible] upon.

THE LEGISLATURE—[illegible].

ALBANY, April 23.—The Senate, [illegible] of the New York tax levy [illegible] repealing a provision of [illegible] the bill.

The bill regulating the [illegible] the State, except New York city, passed [illegible] Assembly, also the bill amending the [illegible] by placing colored voters on an equality with whites.

ILLINOIS.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, April 23.—Reassembled at [illegible] Mr. [illegible] in the Chair.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Mr. ALLEN, of Alexander, from the Committee on Bill of Rights, made a report [illegible]. The following sections were [illegible]:

"SECTION 8. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty, and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be sufficient defence to the person charged.

"SEC. 9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of petit larceny and other offences less than felony, in which the punishment is by fine or imprisonment, otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

"SEC. 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury [illegible] less than three Commissioners appointed by a court of record as shall be prescribed by law. [illegible] consent of the owner [illegible] for railroad [illegible] such owners subject to the use for which it is taken.

"SEC. 16. The General Assembly shall not pass any *ex post facto* law or law impairing the obligation of contracts, nor make any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities."

The report was made the special order for Thursday next.

THE JUDICIARY REPORT.

Consideration of the Judiciary report was resumed, Mr. Dement's amendment to Section [illegible] abolishing grand juries, being the question before the Convention.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of DeKalb, moved to refer to the Committee on Bill of Rights, with instructions to report a clause in their article providing that the Legislature may modify or abolish the grand jury system whenever a substitute therefor shall be provided.

Mr. TURNER was in favor of its reference to the Committee on the Bill of Rights or Judiciary, and strongly advocated the amendment.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, was willing to try the experiment, but would not so abolish it that after trial and failure it could not be restored in [illegible] higher offences. He thought the grand jury was useful.

Mr. RICE, of Montgomery, thought this was a most important provision, and was not yet ready to support it. The people were not yet occupied with the question, and what security was there that any new agency would not be more injure private character as the grand jury. He thought this ancient institution should not be hastily abolished, at least until the people demanded it.

Mr. GOODHUE, of Will, thought action on the question was premature. He recognized the abuses of the grand-jury system. He knew his character was blasted and personal liberty infringed upon, but would wait until the subject could be heard before he would vote upon it. He favored Mr. Sedgwick's resolution.

Mr. TINCHER favored the resolution, and wanted the constitution left silent on the question. Let the people, through their representatives, abolish the grand jury if they choose, and not restore it if they choose. Let the question be left open to the people.

Mr. Sedgwick's resolution was divided, and the first part, referring the amendment to the Committee on Bill of Rights, was adopted. The ayes and noes were called for on the second part—giving instructions to the committee—and the vote resulted ayes, 29; noes, 36; so no instructions were given.

Section 13 was considered.

Mr. WELLS, of Peoria, offered a substitute. This was a lumbering section, full of special legislation, and if the Legislature could not fix these evils, what under heavens could it do? The substitute was: "The State shall be divided into Judicial Circuits formed of contiguous counties" and was laid on the table.

The section, as finally adopted, is as follows:

SECTION 13. The State shall, exclusive of the County of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000 inhabitants, before the expiration of the terms of office of the present Judges of the Circuit Courts, be divided into Judicial circuits, not more than one circuit for every hundred thousand inhabitants of the State, the circuits to be made as nearly equal as may be one with another, having due regard to business, territory and population, and for each of which one Judge shall be elected by the electors thereof. The Judicial Divisions and Judicial Circuits shall be formed by contiguous counties in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. New circuits may be formed, and the boundaries of circuits and divisions changed by the General Assembly at its sessions next preceding the election of the Judges of the circuits or divisions so to be changed, but at no other time, provided that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the last session of the General Assembly after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration, or change of any judicial circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any Judge. When additional circuits are created the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

Section 14 was adopted, and Section 15 considered.

DEATH OF JUDGE BILLINGS ANNOUNCED.

The CHAIRMAN announced the death of Mr. Billings, Delegate from Madison County. Resolutions of respect and condolence were passed, and addresses made by Messrs. SPRINGER, UNDERWOOD, W. J. ALLEN, BOWMAN, HAYES, [illegible]LEY, KING, and others. After which the Convention adjourned.

[illegible] Destruction by Fire—Panic Among the Passengers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., April 23.—The steamer J. H. [illegible]son, of the Keokuk Packet Company, narrowly escaped destruction to-day from fire. She was on her way from Keokuk to St. Louis, and when [illegible] miles above Canton, Missouri, fire was discovered issuing from the [illegible] of the steps leading from the boiler deck to the cabin. The alarm was immediately given, and the pilot headed the steamer for the shore, which was a long way off, owing to the height of the water. In less time than it takes to write it, the passengers had received the terrible news, which naturally enough produced great commotion and a general stampede. The boat contained a large number of passengers, and the confusion and consternation produced by this horrifying news can be better imagined than described. Women and children were hurrying up and down the cabin, screaming at the top of their voices, and, for a few moments, the wildest excitement prevailed, as all on board felt well assured that they were to meet a fate horrible to contemplate. During all this excitement the officers and crew were engaged in extinguishing the flames, which had been quite completed ere the boat reached the shore. When the passengers had been assured that all was safe, there was a general shaking of hands all round, each congratulating the other on their safe delivery from a terrible death. The boat was detained but a short time, when she proceeded on her way to St. Louis.

General J. W. Singleton, President of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, has just returned from New York, where he has made arrangements to secure money for the completion of this road, which is to be ready for the cars early in the fall. A similar arrangement has been made for the completion of the Quincy & Warsaw Railroad, which is to commence on both roads within ten days.

Indian Skeletons Unearthed at Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 23.—Quite an excitement was created here, this morning. As some laborers were excavating for new buildings on the corner of Columbus and Main streets, they unearthed the skeletons of two Indians, which were pronounced by scientific men to be of great age. [illegible] was purchased by a gentleman for a private collection.

Great Rise in the Mississippi—Railroad Travel Interrupted.

FULTON, Ill., April 23.—The Father of Waters has astonished all the oldest inhabitants about here. The bottom lands are inundated for miles, and no prospect of its coming to a stand. The Western Union Railroad is not passable for trains south of Savanna, and it will be several days before trains can run, as nothing can be done towards repairs till the water falls. Passengers are transferred at Savanna to boats and transported to points below, where they can strike the railroad leading west.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is badly damaged between this place and the bridge across the river. Passengers and baggage are transferred across to Clinton by the ferry-boat with little delay.

Clinton, Iowa, is a "city of the sea," being completely flooded. Several head of cattle and horses have been lost by the high water. Should the water continue to raise, as many predict, the damage will be great. There was a rise of three inches during twelve hours ending at 8 this noon.

The warehouses at the levee in this city are covered several inches on the floors. The platforms and railroad river tracks are afloat. There is but one wagon road leading to this city that is passable, and a large gang of men and teams are at work to save it.

Escape of Prisoners at Peru, Ill.

PERU, Ill., April 23.—Two persons, Thomas Murphy and Dennis Maurice, imprisoned in the calaboose last night on a charge of disorderly conduct, broke jail by the assistance of outsiders, who battered a hole through the wall, allowing the prisoners to escape. Families in the vicinity awakened by the noise, were prevented from giving the alarm through fear of the Irish assaulting the party. One of the assaulters, Pat McDonald, has been arrested, and in default of $500 bail, imprisoned in Ottawa. The others escaped.

THE WEST.

Preparations for the Big Horn Expedition—Snow Storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, April 23.—The organizers of the Big Horn expedition have concluded to increase their number from 500 to 1,000 men, [illegible] armed and provided with four [illegible]. It is stated that the expedition [illegible] appointed in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston to forward those who wish to join the expedition and settle up the country.

Snow fell to the depth of two inches in Salt Lake City last night. Weather indications are stormy throughout the Territories.

Three companies of United States Infantry arrived here last evening, *en route* to Fort [illegible]. River trade and travel is increasing.

Warlike Preparations [illegible] the Mormons.

SALT LAKE, April 23.—It is stated that the Mormons north of here are buying all the arms and ammunition they can obtain. Their [illegible] object is protection against Indians, [illegible] the Indians have never been hostile to the Mormons.

OHIO.

Cincinnati's Southern Railroad Projects.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—The Board of Trade to-day recommended certain amendments to Senator Sherman's Cincinnati & Chattanooga Railroad bill, which will, if adopted, in the estimation of the board, enable the Trustees appointed to build the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, under the [illegible] million loan, to enter upon the construction of the road under a national charter.

Lynch, the murderer, was before the Police Court to-day, and bound over to answer the charge of murder in the first degree, before the Common Pleas Court.

Charges Refuted.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The investigation resulted in proof that the charges against Indian Agent Forbes were unfounded.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for May possesses one remarkable characteristic. Its poetry is much better than its prose, the former being represented by T. B. Aldrich, William Morris, George Eliot, and Thomas W. Parsons. Bayard Taylor continues his story of "Joseph and His Friend" to the fourteenth chapter, in the course of which he gets one of his characters into "a two-horned dilemma." The pre-Raphaelitism of Mr. Bayard Taylor in this instance is rather amusing, as it would be difficult to imagine a dilemma with any less number of horns. "Signs and Show Cases in New York" is the title of a very trite paper by Charles Dawson Shanly. As the topic has been worn threadbare long ago, it is difficult to see why Mr. Shanly wrote the article, or why the editor printed it. Signs, sign-boards, and show-cases have had their day in every magazine of the land. It seems to be characteristic of every magazine writer, the moment he gets ashore for a subject, to pitch upon signs and sign-boards. We would suggest to this class of writers that a *few* articles on chimneys and chimney-pots would vary their writings, at least. "The Channel Islands," by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, is a very pleasant topographical description of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. "My Secretaryship" is a domestic story by Mrs. J. M. Church, which narrowly escapes being commonplace. "The English Governess at the Siamese Court" continues her very entertaining narrative of life in that country, and sketches a very graphic picture of Prince Pawarende [illegible]. Among other interesting facts she brings out one not generally known. On the birth of the second King's first son, an American missionary, who was on terms of intimacy with the King, named the child "George Washington;" and that child, Prince George Washington Krom-mu'n Pawarwijagan is the present second King of Siam. Mr. J. W. De Forest's story, "The Lauson Tragedy," comes to a close. Mrs. Celia Thaxter continues her always pleasant papers "Among the Isles of Shoals" and draws some charming pictures of her island home. Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, on his travels, has reached Duluth, spent a week there, and talks glowingly of Mr. Jay Cooke's future Northwestern port and market and the prospects of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, to which Duluth owes its birth. "Our Money Problem" is the title of a paper in which the writer examines our present financial condition in the light of the experience of England, with an inconvertible paper currency, and argues against any contraction of currency more than is effected in the natural way. Richard West gives a very detailed account of the late duel between Prince Henri of Bourbon and his cousin, the Duke de Montpensier, and the political differences which led to the fatal encounter. This paper concludes the prose articles, and we turn with relief to the poetry of the number, which is unexceptionably good. Mr. Aldrich contributes the following plaintive little poem:

LOST ART.

When I was young and light of heart
I made sad songs with easy art:
Now I am sad, and no more young,
My sorrow cannot find a tongue.

Ah, Muses, since I may not sing
Of death, or any bitter thing,
Teach me some joyous strain, that I
May mock my youth's hypocrisy!

"May Grown a-Cold," by William Morris, is applicable in its feeling to the present month. We have already published it.

"Aspromonte" is the title of one of the most graceful and touching poems T. W. Parsons has ever written, while its lesson is fraught with sound vital philosophy. The poem in this number which will attract the most general interest is George Eliot's new poem, "The Legend of Jubal," which cannot but add to her great fame. It is a noble, dignified poem, full of exquisite pictures, deep feeling, and very clearly expressed thought. The poem tells the old legend of Jubal, son of Cain, commencing with the expulsion of the latter:

"Some think he came at last to Tartary,
And some to Ind; but, howsoe'er it be,
His staff he planted where sweet waters ran
And in that home of Cain the Arts began."

None had heard of death in Cain's young city, and so he believed that man would be immortal there; but one day Lamech, hurling stones, killed his fairest boy, and the race became acquainted with Death. The change which this discovery wrought in life is exquisitely developed:

"Death was now lord of life, and at his word
Time, vague as air before, new terrors stirred,
With measured wing now audibly arose
Throbbing through all things to some unknown close.
Now glad Content by clutching Haste was torn,
And Work grew eager, and Device was born.
It seemed the light was never loved before,
Now each man said, "'Twill go and come no more."
No budding branch, no pebble from the brook,
No form, no shadow, but new dearness took
From the one thought that life must have an end;
And the last parting now began to send
Diffusive dread through love and wedded bliss,
Thrilling them into finer tenderness.
Then Memory disclosed her face divine,
That like the calm nocturnal lights doth shine
Within the soul, and shows the sacred graves,
And shows the presence that no sun light craves,
No space, no warmth, but moves among them all;
Gone and yet here, and coming at each call,
With ready voice and eyes that understand,
And lips that ask a kiss, and dear responsive hand."

Lamech's sons adopt various [illegible]. Tubal [illegible]

"Devices bred,
And urged his mind through earth and air to rove
For force that he could conquer if he strove
For lurking forms that might new tasks fulfil,
And yield unwilling to his stronger will."

Tubal was the shepherd,

"And soothed the silly sheep with friendly tone,
And reared their staggering lambs that older grown,
Followed his step with sense taught memory."

But Jubal heard the music in nature, and fashioned it into tones upon the lyre:

"He made it, and from out its measured frame
Drew the harmonic soul, whose answers came
With guidance sweet and lessons of delight
Teaching to ear and hand the blissful Right,
Where strictest law is gladness to the sense,
And all desire bends toward obedience.
Then Jubal poured his triumph in a song,—
The rapturous word that rapturous notes prolong
As radiance streams from smallest things that burn
Or thought of loving into love doth turn.
And still his lyre gave companionship
In sense-taught concert as of lip with lip.
Alone amid the hills at first he tried
His winged song; then with adoring pride
And bridegroom's joy at leading forth his bride,
He said: 'This wonder which my soul hath found,
This heart of music in the might of sound,
Shall forthwith be the share of all our race
And like the morning gladden common space:
The song shall spread and swell as rivers do,
And I will teach our youth with skill to woo
This living lyre, to know its secret will,
Its fine division of the good and ill.
So shall men call me sire of harmony,
And where great Song is, there my life shall be.'"

The scene where his brethren gather round him to hear the strange new sounds is very picturesquely drawn. At last Jubal must hear new tones, and he travels many leagues until he reaches the ocean, where Jubal sat and touched his lute no more:

"He thought, 'The world is great, but I am weak,
And where the sky bends is no solid peak
For me to stand on, but this panting sea
Which sobs as if it stored all life to be.
New voices come to me where'er I roam,
My heart, too, widens with its widening home;
But song grows weaker and the heart must break
For lack of voice, or fingers that can wake
The lyre's full answer; nay, these chords would be
Too poor to speak the gathering mystery.
The former songs seem little, yet no more
Can soul, hand, voice, with interchanging lore
Tell what the earth is saying unto me:
The secret is too great, I hear confusedly.'"

He then starts to return home and reaches his native valley only to find that he is unknown. He meets a festal procession singing and playing the praises of Jubal. He cries aloud, "I am Jubal, who made the lyre," but they spurn him as an impostor. The old man lies down to die, when his song comes to him in angelic form and consoles him:

"This was thy lot, to feel, create, bestow,
And that immeasurable life to know
From which the fleshly self falls shrivelled, dead,
A seed primeval that has forests bred.
It is the glory of the heritage
Thy life has left, that makes thy outcast age:
Thy limbs shall lie dark, tombless on this sod,
Because thou shinest in man's soul, a god,
Who found and gave new passion and new joy
That nought but earth's destruction can destroy.
Thy gifts to give was thine of men alone:
'Twas but in giving that thou couldst atone
For too much wealth amid their poverty.
The words seemed melting into symphony,
The wings upbore him, and the gazing song
Was floating him the heavenly space along,
Where mighty harmonies all gently fell
Through veiling vastness, like the far-off bell,
Till, ever onward, through the choral blue,
He heard more faintly and more faintly knew,
Quitting mortality, a quenched sun-wave,
The All-creating Presence for his grave."

As we have said before, this noble poem cannot but add to the fame of this gifted woman, as one of the most beautiful and thoughtful lyric productions from her pen.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

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THE MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for May possesses one remarkable characteristic. Its poetry is much better than its prose, the former being represented by T. B. Aldrich, William Morris, George Eliot, and Thomas W. Parsons. Bayard Taylor continues his story of "Joseph and His Friend" to the fourteenth chapter, in the course of which he gets one of his characters "on a two-horned dilemma." The pre-Raphaelitism of Mr. Bayard Taylor in this instance is rather amusing, as it would be difficult to imagine a dilemma with any less number of horns. "Signs and Show Cases in New York" is the title of a very trite paper by Charles Dawson Shanly. As the topic has been worn threadbare long ago, it is difficult to see why Mr. Shanly wrote the article, or why the editor printed it. Signs, sign-boards, and show-cases have had their day in every magazine of the land. It seems to be characteristic of every magazine writer, the moment he gets ashore for a subject, to pitch upon signs and sign-boards. We would suggest to this class of writers that a few articles on chimneys and chimney-pots would vary their writings, at least. "The Channel Islands," by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, is a very pleasant topographical description of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. "My Secretaryship" is a domestic story by Mrs. J. M. Church, which narrowly escapes being commonplace. "The English Governess at the Siamese Court" continues her very entertaining narrative of life in that country, and sketches a very graphic picture of Prince Pawarende Ramesse. Among other interesting facts she brings out one not generally known. On the birth of the second King's first son, an American missionary, who was on terms of intimacy with the family, named the child "George Washington;" and that child, the Prince George Washington Krom-mu'n Pawarwijagan is the present second King of Siam. Mr. J. W. De Forest's story, "The Lauson Tragedy," comes to a close. Mrs. Celia Maxter continues her always pleasant papers "Among the Isles of Shoals" and draws some charming pictures of her island home. Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, on his travels, has reached Duluth, spent a week there, and talks glowingly of Mr. Jay Cooke's future Northwestern port and market and the prospects of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, to which Duluth owes its birth. "Our Money Problem" is the title of a paper in which the writer examines our present financial condition in the light of the experience of England, with an inconvertible paper currency, and argues against any contraction of currency more than is effected in the natural way. Richard West gives a very detailed account of the late duel between Prince Henri of Bourbon and his cousin, the Duke de Montpensier, and the political differences which led to the fatal encounter. This paper concludes the prose articles, and we turn with relief to the poetry of the number, which is unexceptionably good. Mr. Aldrich contributes the following plaintive little poem:

LOST ART.

When I was young and light of heart
I made sad songs with easy art:
Now I am sad, and no more young,
My sorrow cannot find a tongue.

Ah, Muses, since I may not sing
Of death, or any bitter thing,
Teach me some joyous strain, that I
May mock my youth's hypocrisy!

"May Grown a-Cold," by William Morris, is applicable in its feeling to the present month. We have already published it.

"Aspromonte" is the title of one of the most graceful and touching poems T. W. Parsons has ever written, while its lesson is fraught with sound vital philosophy. The poem in this number which will attract the most general interest is George Eliot's new poem, "The Legend of Jubal," which cannot but add to her great fame. It is a noble, dignified poem, full of exquisite pictures, deep feeling, and very clearly expressed thought. The poem tells the old legend of Jubal, son of Cain, commencing with the expulsion of the latter:

"Some think he came at last to Tartary,
And some to Ind; but, howsoe'er it be,
His staff he planted where sweet waters ran
And in that home of Cain the Arts began."

None had heard of death in Cain's young city, and so he believed that man would be immortal there; but one day Lamech, hurling stones, killed his fairest boy, and the race became acquainted with Death. The change which this discovery wrought in life is exquisitely developed:

"Death was now lord of life, and at his word
Time, vague as air before, new terrors stirred,
With measured wing now audibly arose
Throbbing through all things to some unknown close.
Now glad Content by clutching Haste was torn,
And Work grew eager, and Device was born.
It seemed the light was never loved before,
Now each man said, 'T will go and come no more.'
No budding branch, no pebble from the brook,
No form, no shadow, but new dearness took
From the one thought that life must have an end;
And the last parting now began to send
Diffusive dread through love and wedded bliss,
Thrilling them into finer tenderness.
Then Memory disclosed her face divine,
That like the calm nocturnal lights doth shine
Within the soul, and shows the sacred graves,
And shows the presence that no sun light craves,
No space, no warmth, but moves among them all;
Gone and yet here, and coming at each call,
With ready voice and eyes that understand,
And lips that ask a kiss, and dear responsive hand."

Lamech's sons adopt various callings. Tubal——

"Devices bred,
And urged his mind through earth and air to rove
For force that he could conquer if he strove
For lurking forms that might new tasks fulfil,
And yield unwilling to his stronger will."

Jubal was the shepherd,

"And soothed the silly sheep with friendly tone,
And teared their staggering lambs that older grown,
Followed his step with sense taught memory."

But Jubal heard the music in nature, and fashioned it into tones upon the lyre:

"He made it, and from out its measured frame
Drew the harmonic soul, whose answers came
With guidance sweet and lessons of delight
Teaching to ear and hand the blissful Right,
Where strictest law is gladness to the sense,
And all desire bends toward obedience.
Then Jubal poured his triumph in a song,—
The rapturous word that rapturous notes prolong
As radiance streams from smallest things that burn
Or thought of loving into love doth turn.
And still his lyre gave companionship
In sense-taught concert as of lip with lip.
Alone amid the hills at first he tried
His winged song; then with adoring pride
And bridegroom's joy at leading forth his bride,
He said: 'This wonder which my soul hath found,
This heart of music in the might of sound,
Shall forthwith be the share of all our race:
And like the morning gladden common space:
The song shall spread and swell as rivers do,
And I will teach our youth with skill to woo
This living lyre, to know its secret will,
Its fine division of the good and ill.
So shall men call me sire of harmony,
And where great Song is, there my life shall be.'"

The scene where his brethren gather round him to hear the strange new sounds is very picturesquely drawn. At last Jubal must hear new tones, and he travels many leagues until he reaches the ocean, where Jubal sat and touched his lute no more:

"He thought, 'The world is great, but I am weak,
And where the sky bends is no solid peak
For me to stand on, but this panting sea
Which sobs as if it stored all life to be.
New voices come to me where'er I roam,
My heart, too, widens with its widening home;
But song grows weaker and the heart must break
For lack of voice, or fingers that can wake
The lyre's full answer; nay, these chords would be
Too poor to speak the gathering mystery.
The former songs seem little, yet no more
Can soul, hand, voice, with interchanging lore
Tell what the earth is saying unto me:
The secret is too great, I hear confusedly.'"

He then starts to return home and reaches his native valley only to find that he is unknown. He meets a festal procession singing and playing the praises of Jubal. He cries aloud, "I am Jubal, who made the lyre," but they spurn him as an impostor. The old man lies down to die, when his song comes to him in angelic form and consoles him:

"This was thy lot, to feel, create, bestow,
And that immeasurable life to know
From which the fleshly self falls shrivelled, dead,
A seed primeval that has forests bred.
It is the glory of the heritage
Thy life has left, that makes thy outcast age:
Thy limbs shall lie dark, tombless on this sod,
Because thou shinest in man's soul, a god,
Who found and gave new passion and new joy,
That nought but earth's destruction can destroy.
Thy gifts to give was thine of men alone:
'Twas but in giving that thou couldst atone
For too much wealth amid their poverty.
The words seemed melting into symphony,
The wings upbore him, and the gazing song
Was floating him the heavenly space along,
Where mighty harmonies all gently fell
Through veiling vastness, like the far-off bell,
Till, ever onward, through the choral blue,
He heard more faintly and more faintly knew,
Quitting mortality, a quenched sun-wave,
The All-creating Presence for his grave."

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"Journalism has been discussing the theatre during the past winter, with much intelligence in trifles, but with less comprehension than the popular feeling demands. The critics seem not to see that it is the newspapers which, in the common mind, have crowded out the stage, 'whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as it were, the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure.' The theatre was once the school of the people, and now the very rival that has supplanted it, blindly laments its decline. Only by destroying the newspapers, can the intellect of the age be driven to the drama for its expression. The leaders of thought will always use the art which is the most direct way to the mass of men."

THE WESTERN MONTHLY.

Our local magazine commences its May number with a biographical sketch of Erastus Otis Haven, President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, by D. C. Brooks, which is accompanied by a handsomely-engraved portrait on steel. George Sand's new story, "The Rolling Stone," reaches the twelfth chapter. Ralph Keeler writes on the stereotyped Chinese topic, but manages to make his topic entertaining by viewing the Celestials from the picturesque side. D. A. Wheeler writes "On the Principals of Taxation," contending that the right of ownership in property in the United States and the right of the majority to take possession of private property at discretion cannot coexist. B. Hathaway contributes a poem, "Winona: A Legend of the Mississippi," much of the beauty of which is lost by a needless display of Indian words and terms which require a glossary at the end of the poem. In this case, B. Hath-an-Indian-way which is not at all agreeable. Here is a verse, taken as a sample:

"Gush-ke-wan, O light the darkness—
Part the gloom!
Unk-ta-he, low make Winona's
Billowy tomb!
Ne-ba-saw-baigs, take Winona's
Spirit home!
Gitche Manito, pity me! pity me!—
Lo! I come!"

Which only serves to forcibly remind the reader of

"Ton-gar-e e, Won-gar-e e, Jin-gar-e e—Goom
The King of the Canibal Islands."

An anonymous writer discourses pleasantly on "Giants." Miss Gere brings her story of "Undercurrents" to a close in this number. It is one of the best magazine stories of the day. Mrs. Kate N. Doggett gets "Snowbound in a Basque Posada," and makes a very entertaining narrative of her experiences. Robert Collyer, in his "Talks about Life," conveys some very sensible and practical advice to young men. The remainder of this number is occupied with "Book Reviews" and lively "Chit-Chat."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for May is an unusually interesting number, and contains a great variety of papers. Anthony Trollope commences his new Story, "Sir Harry Hotspur, of Humblethwaite," and ends his old one, "The Vicar of Bullhampton," in this number. George N. Sears contributes a pleasing poem called "May," a topic to which nearly all the magazine lyres seem to be tuned this month. That prolific writer, Justin McCarthy, is represented by a very able and a very eloquent paper, called "The Echo of Appomattox Across the Water," in which he traces the effect of the late civil war on Europe and European politics. Edward A. Pollard has a paper upon the natural scenery of Virginia, with illustrations. Henry T. Tuckerman furnishes a very discriminating sketch of Hawthorne. Two very pleasant little papers are "Eccentricity as a Pursuit," by Walter E. McCann, and "The Coming Woman," by Mary P. Wells. Both are light, but are pervaded with admirable humor. "Guesses and Queries," by N. S. Dodge; "Ethramonia," a story by Louise S. Dorr, and "Mary," a poem by Rose Terry, finish the number.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The prose papers in the May number of the CATHOLIC WORLD are as follows: "Church and State," a review of Signor C. Cantu's work, "Chiesa e Stato;" another instalment of the story, "Dion and the Sibyls," by Miles Gerald Keon; a sketch of "Sir John Maundeville;" a story, "Home Scenes in New England;" "Ireland's Mission," by W. Maziere Brady, D. D., an Irish Protestant clergyman; "Emerson's Prose Works;" "The Holy Week of 1869 in Havana;" "Mary Stuart;" "A Bridesmaid's Story;" "Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Farmers;" "The Association for Befriending Children;" "Fra Bernardino Ochino;" "Old Books," and "The Vatican Council." The poems are: "A May Carol" and a sonnet "To Italy," by Aubrey De Vere; "Mary," a sonnet, by "B. D. H.;" "Thorns," by Richard Storrs Willis, and "Exultent Sion Filiæ." Many of the articles in this number are of a very readable character, and many more would be entertaining to the uncatholic reader were not the tenets and dogmas of that Church so offensively dragged into everything. The CATHOLIC WORLD has hitherto borne a high literary reputation for its general articles, but here is a number in which every paper, even to a review of Emerson's prose, is sectarian in character. The WORLD is the organ of the Romish Church; but it will preserve many readers outside of that Church if it will not persistently thrust its Catholic creed into their faces from one cover to the other.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY.

This sterling and popular old magazine contains in its May issue the following illustrated articles: "Old Masters—Albert Durer," "The Spots on the Sun," "In a Country Store," and "Frederick the Great." The illustrations are unusually good in this number. Besides these we have the following prose and poetry: "Handsome John Gatsimer," a story; "The Church of Jerusalem," a historical paper; "A House to Let," a story; "Industrial Schools for Women," being a review of several recent German works upon this subject; "A Breach of Promise," a story; "Cuba and the Ostend Manifesto," embracing a sketch of the Ostend Convention, and some political reminiscences of Buchanan; "A Word for Grandfathers," a very pleasant essay; "Fais ton Faict," a poem; "Only a Woman's Hair," a story; "Secular and Sectarian Schools," and "Old English Lawyers." The "Easy Chair" discourses this month in his pleasant way upon lyceums, autograph hunting, and magazine writers.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Lippincott & Co. for that admirable magazine, GOOD WORDS, for April. The story of "Carlino," by the author of "Lorenzo Benoni," comes to a close. Its place will be occupied in the May number by a new novel by the author of "Stone Edge," called "Fernyhurst Court." In "Letters from the Tropics" Charles Kingsley contributes some very vivid descriptions of West Indian scenery and tropical animals. "Good Words Commissioner" furnishes some important facts and statistics concerning "The Handnailers" of England. N. R. S. Ralston contributes an interesting paper on "The Poor of Prague," which furnishes many curious facts of Bohemian life. "A Visit to the Country of the Vaudois" is devoted mainly to the Vaudois Mountain Refuge of Dormillhouse, and a brief biography of Felix Neff, the religionist. The author of "The Hotel du Petit St. Jean" furnishes a very entertaining sketch of "Dragons and Dragon-Slayers." The number closes with the story of "Dorothy Fax." The poetry is far above the average of magazine poetry, and embraces "April," a very sweet pastoral sketch, by Edward Capern; "Old Memories," by J. P. W.; and the second part of Jean Ingelow's "Two Margarets." Here is a little love-episode from it:

Faultless and fair, all in the moony light,
As one ashamed, she looked upon the ground,
And her white raiment glistened in his sight,
And, hark! the vesper chimes began to sound,
Then lower yet she droop'd her young, pure cheek,
And still was she ashamed, and could not speak.

A swarm of bells from that old tower o'erhead,
They sent their message sifting through the boughs
Of cedars; when they ceased his lady said,
"Pray you forgive me," and her lovely brows
She lifted, standing in her moonlit place,
And one short moment looked him in the face.

Then straight he cried, "O sweetheart, think all one
And no word yet were said between us twain,
And know thou that in this I yield to none—
I love thee, sweetheart, love thee!" So full fain,
While she did leave to silence all her part,
He took the gleaming whiteness to his heart—

The white-robed maiden with the warm white throat,
The sweet white brow, and looks of umber flow,
Whose murmuring voice was soft as rock-dove's note,
Entreating him, and saying, "Do not go!"
"I will not, sweetheart; nay, not now," quoth he,
"By faith and troth, I think thou art for me!"

And so she won a name that eventide,
Which he gave gladly, but would ne'er bespeak,
And she became the rough sea-captain's bride,
Matching her dimples to his sunburnt cheek,
And chasing from his voice the touch of care
That made her weep when first she heard it there.

The second number of Mrs. M. L. Rayne's CHICAGO MAGAZINE OF FASHION is out, and is even superior to the first number, which met with such an unprecedented success in the history of fashion periodicals. The contents of the number are a very interesting story, "Mybrowe's Will," by "Ruy;" the "Doctrine of Fig Leaves," by Fanny Greenough; "Window Gardening," by Edgar Sanders, and the customary valuable instalment of fashion intelligence which Mrs. Rayne knows how to serve up so entertainingly. Mrs. R's. own contributions to this number, outside of her fashion specialty, are "Help," a very timely subject, in which the writer has a lecture for housekeepers instead of servants; "The Genius of the Kitchen;" a short story, called "Annie's New Silk," involving an important lesson in domestic economy, and a very pretty and pathetic poem called "Forever Young." Some very neatly-illustrated fashion plates, a song, "All in the Golden Prime of May," by C. M. Cady, and a tissue pattern accompany this number. The excellence of this magazine, and the indomitable energy and industry of its editor and proprietor, cannot fail to make it a success. Mrs. Rayne is developing a practical illustration of Woman's Rights worth copying, and that is, the right to work and compel success.

We are indebted to the publishers, Fields, Osgood & Co., for EVERY SATURDAY for April 23 and April 30. The number of the first named date contains, among its noticeable engravings, "A London Garden," by H. Thomas; "The Lost Path," by H. Thomas; one of most exquisite illustrations yet published in this periodical; "The Old Hulk," a very graphic sketch, and a full page cartoon, by Hennessy, of Edwin Booth as *Hamlet*. The attitude is very characteristic, and the likeness, although not striking, is good. The accessories are very artistically arranged, the scene being in the graveyard. It is probable that the effect of the picture would have been stronger and more literal had the light not been thrown full upon the face. In the second number there is an accompanying cartoon of Fechter in the same character by the same artist. Of the truth of the sketch we have no means of judging; but the contrast presented between the two great personators of the Melancholy Dane is a very striking one, and, in the mere *technique* of the art, both pictures are very creditable specimens. In the latter number Dickens' story, "Edwin Drood," comes to an abrupt pause, the customary weekly instalment not appearing.

THE CHICAGO ART JOURNAL, for April, is out, containing an interesting table of contents. "Leaves from the Autobiography of an American Artist" runs through two more chapters. The essay on Art, translated from the German of Lessing by O. A. Wehle, is of great value. The progress of art in St. Louis is represented by an interesting letter from that city. "Art Culture in the West" is a lecture which was recently read before one of the society clubs by Geo. W. Knox, of this city. The JOURNAL also contains a well digested statement of the condition of art in Chicago. Among the pleasantest features of this number are its illustrations, which accompany the magazine on separate sheets. One of these is a lithograph of an etching by Mr. W. A. Baird, the young and promising Chicago artist now in Paris, illustrating Parisian bourgeois life as seen on the Champs Elysees. The composition is full of spirit and humor, and shows that Baird is improving his time abroad. The other sheet contains two small sketches by Messrs. Shirlaw and Earle, of the Etching Club, the former's entitled "Innocence," being the figure of a child, in very characteristic dress and attitude, standing by a fence among the flowers, and the latter's, a game piece, a branch of art in which Mr. Earle excels. Both these artists are favorably known as among our best draughtsmen, and both are rising young artists, which gives a special value to those etchings. The ART JOURNAL is doing a good work in thus encouraging our home artists. But what has become of the gilt work on the antique title page medallion? It looks singularly bare in its present condition.

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PACKARD'S MONTHLY for May contains a hodge-podge of articles, good, bad, and indifferent, thrown together in a miscellaneous sort of way, and illustrated with atrocious wood-cuts. If we were to speak of the managers of this magazine in a phrenological way, we should say their bumps of judgment and system were very feebly developed. There is some good reading, however, in the current number, sandwiched in with a great deal of stuff. The series of papers on Chinese topics, contributed by Rev. Justus Doolittle, who was for many years a missionary among the Celestials, furnishes the most readable features of the magazine. They abound in very curious information, and are written in a simple yet entertaining manner. The coalition, however, with PACKARD'S MONTHLY does not yet seem to have effected any material change in the character of this periodical. It lacks many of the rudiments necessary to popular success.

GOOD HEALTH, for May, has just finished the first year of its existence, and has reached the dignity of an index and binding title-page. The object of this magazine, and the manner of carrying it out, are both praiseworthy. It is devoted to the sanitary improvement of the people, and it labors in that direction in the most practical manner. Its sanitary essays and suggestions are always valuable, and yet very simple. In the present number, "False Parasites of the Human Body," by Dr. Kirchenmeister; "First Help in Accidents," "On Teeth and the Toothache," and "Advice to Young Mothers and Management of Children," by Dr. Cornell, of Boston, are instances of this kind. They are invaluable guides to the household because they are simple, easily comprehended, and can be easily followed. There are several other articles, also, in this number which will be found of interest,—among them, "Characteristic of Pain," "About Making Tea," "The Animal, Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms Physicly Considered," "Latin Prescriptions," and "On Wool."

The steady and sturdy old NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, notwithstanding the rumors of its demise, comes again as usual for the current quarter, freighted with the following cargo: "The Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism," by William A. Hammond; "Parkman's Discovery of the Great West," by George Ellis; "Darwinism in Germany," by C. L. Brace; "The Legal-Tender Act," by Henry Brooks Adams; "Poverty and Public Charity," by F. B. Sanborn; "The Norman Conquest of England," by W. F. Allen; "Tenot's Coup d'Etat," by Agnes Irwin—(is not this a clear case of woman's rights?); "The Prospects of the Political Art," by E. L. Godkin, and forty-eight pages of book notices.

We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Lippincott & Co., for the first five parts of their new UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY, edited by J. Thomas, A. M., M. D. When completed, the Dictionary will contain memoirs of the eminent men of all ages and countries, and accounts of the various subjects of the Norse, Hindoo and classic mythologies, with the pronunciation of their names in the different languages in which they are used. The entire work will be comprised in forty-five parts, and promises to be a very valuable reference work.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for May is filled with its customary budget of good things for the little people. The contents for this month are as follows: "We Girls: A Home Story," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; "Spring Whistles," Poem, by Lucy Larcom, with a full page illustration by Miss M. A. Hallock; "Karl Kipp," by Charles Dawson Shanly; "Three O'Clock in the Morning," Poem, by R. S. Palfrey; "New Gowns," by Rose Terry; "What I Saw in China," by Carleton; "At Grandma's Bedside," poem, by Edgar Fawcett; "Bertie's Pioneering," by Helen C. Weeks; "Mr. Clarence Calls on the President," by J. T. Trowbridge; and "Flowers Waking Up," by Mrs. A. M. Diaz.

Edward Buehler, Foreign Importer of German Works at 111 Monroe street, has just issued a series of German stories in fifteen numbers, which are admirably adapted to young students in German. The series was printed for Mr. Buehler in Berlin and is handsomely furnished with lithograph illustrations. We are indebted to the same also for Vol. XV. of the Tauchnitz edition of German authors in English, embracing "The Dead Lake" and other tales by the always charming Paul Heyse.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA for April contains the following papers: "Psychology in the Life, Work, and Teachings of Jesus," by Rev. Oliver S. Taylor; "A Fourth Year of Study in the Courses of Theological Seminaries," by Joseph Cook; "Doctrine of the Trinity," by Rev. Edward Robie; "The Year of Christ's Birth," by Rev. Theodore S. Woolsey; "The Silence of Women in the Churches," by Rev. A. Hastings Ross, and "Prophecy as Related to the Eastern Question," by Rev. George F. Herrick.

We are indebted to the Western News Company for a copy of a new map, or series of maps on a single sheet, printed by the photo-lithographic process, and comprising charts of Utah, Salt Lake Valley, a plat of Salt Lake City, and a portrait of Brigham Young. It is the best map of that section yet issued, because it is most in detail, and is published by Scandinavisk Post, New York.

THE AMERICAN NATURALIST for April is at hand, containing the following papers: "The Sea Otters," by Captain C. M. Scammon; "Falconry," by Wm. Wood, M. D.; "Certain Parasitic Insects," by A. S. Packard, Jr., which goes minutely into the history of lice, bed bugs, and other cheerful domestic insects; "Notes on Fresh Water Fishes of New Jersey," by Charles C. Abbott, M. D.; "Reviews," and "Natural History Miscellany."

The SUNDAY MAGAZINE, edited by Dr. Guthrie, is the best that we know of its class. The April number, which has just reached us, is filled with a great variety of excellent religious reading, and is exquisitely illustrated. It is one of the handsomest magazines published in England, and one of the best.

OUR MONTHLY, the new Presbyterian magazine published at Cincinnati, is proving a great success. Chicago is represented in the April number by two papers, viz.: "The Notable Women of Christianity," by Prof. Haley; and "German Historical Criticism of the Bible," by Rev. Robert Patterson.

Two more numbers of Zell's popular encyclopædia have just been issued, bringing this useful work to the word "Governor." The progress thus far indicates a very valuable compilation in the way of universal reference.

DISASTER AT TOLEDO, O.

Killing of Two Men by the Explosion of a Locomotive.

From the Toledo Blade, April 22.

Last evening, about 5:35 o'clock, as locomotive No. 24, of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, was leaving the depot with a freight train, its boiler exploded, killing Wm. Darker, the engineer; James Clark, the fireman, and wounding quite severely John Eldridge, a brakeman.

The train to which the engine was attached is known as Extra Freight No. 9, and its regular time of departure from this depot is 5:30 p. m. The number of cars constituting the train last evening was twenty, all of which contained their usual load of varied merchandise.

This train was one of two freight trains which leave one after the other. Both were made up on the same track. The first train had left the depot, and the ill-fated engine of the second now started with its heavy burden. The experienced engineer stood on the right side of the cab with his strong hand grasping the throttling lever, and giving to the king of machinery its breath of steam as he chose. His brother-in-law, the fireman, a stalwart, hardy man, stood at his post on the left side of the cab. The conductor of the train and some brakemen were in the caboose or on the "gangway," or platform, between the tender and the cab. As the train slowly moved on the conductor climbed over the wood on the tender, and, mounting the first car, leisurely walked towards the rear of the car. The brakeman, Eldridge, however, remained on the right side of the gangway, steadying himself by the iron hand-rail.

The increase of speed was very slow, and the engine was within about two rods of the Wabash fire engine house, which is a small brick building east of the L. S. & M. S. round house, used to house the fire engine owned and used by all the companies in case of fire. Whether the engine was working easily and regularly at that instant can never be known, but without any warning, so far as the surviving brakeman has any knowledge, some hidden defect, in the ramifications of the monster machine, succumbed to the mighty power which raged against it, and in a twinkle the iron monster was burst into a thousand flying fragments; its managers were dashed upon the ground, one a lifeless corpse, the other mortally mangled—and the victorious disaster proclaimed its triumph with a voice which startled the city, made its great buildings tremble, and was heard for miles and miles distant. The brakeman was also thrown upon the ground, but recovering himself walked off, and, on examination, was happy to find that his would probably not rob him of his life.

The scene which the wreck presented to the persons who were near the explosion, and who rushed forward, hoping to save the engineer and fireman, was indescribable. The engine was a shapeless mass of broken and bent tubes without a sign of the boiler covering them; the huge smoke-stack was broken into strips, lying on the right of the engine, near the end of the building—the massive driving-wheels were shattered into fragments, which fell in every direction; the piston-rods and boxes, the shafts, the guards, and cranks appeared to have been broken like pipe-stems; the covering of the cab, in which the engineer and brakeman stood, had literally disappeared, and no traces of it save the broken splinters around its lower fastening were to be seen. The bell and steam-whistle had taken their flight. The furnace was crushed out of shape, but its contents seemed to burn with fiercer heat, and came out of the mass and scores of broken flues in half-smothered flames. The wreck rested upon the wheels, which were thrown from the track. The first car was also thrown from the track. Besides the things which exhibit to a certain extent the irresistible force of the explosion, is also the marvelous fact that the track for two rails in length was torn from its firm fastenings and broken into fragments. This shows the enormous pressure of steam which the boiler sustained at the time, and also that the rupture of the boiler started on the under side. The place where the head-light fell, and also the first break in the track, both indicate that the train moved forward about two rods after the explosion.

The body of the fireman was found on the left side of the wreck, his clothes wet from both the water and steam, and his face covered with blood, as though bleeding from every pore. It was evident that he was killed instantly. On the right side of the track, and perhaps twenty feet farther toward the rear of the train from where the fireman fell, the engineer was lying upon his face, still gasping for life. A pool of blood, rapidly increasing in size around the face, was bubbling as each gasping breath was made. On examination it was found that a rough chunk of iron had been hurled into the abdomen of the victim, and that the intestines were protruding from the aperture. A deep cavity, which would admit the thumb, was found in the right temple, and the blood from this was pouring like a rivulet. The bones of both arms, from the shoulder to the elbow, were crushed. The teeth and a part of the jaw were mashed down the throat, and the mouth was but a shapeless hole, through which the blood and death froth oozed out and bubbled at each spasmodic gasp. The scene that presented was terrible in the extreme. But the man seemed the very embodiment of that vitality and vigor which defies death to the last, and it seemed as if the pale monster had found in him a foe which knew no conqueror. Those who saw the explosion assert that the engineer on being dashed upon the ground instantly raised himself up and in all his awful agony from his ghastly wounds walked with a defiant step to the place where he finally fell. This assertion seems almost incredible, but its truth is ascertained by the distance from his body to that of the fireman.

As soon as the disaster occurred, physicians were sent for, and four,—Drs. Jones, Nolen, Green, and Daniels,—were soon on the spot. On seeing the nature of Darker's wounds each physician saw that no earthly power could arrest the approaching fate. After they had examined and bathed his wounds, fitful signs of life still lingered for some minutes, when the spirit returned to its Maker. In the meantime the doctors sought out and found the wounded brakeman in the conductor's car, attached to the train, ready to leave for his home in Fort Wayne, when the train should move on. His shoulder was slightly hurt and there was a gash around one eye, but neither of them are likely to prove fatal.

Steamer Cleopatra Disabled.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 23.—The steamship Moro Castle, from New York, fell in with the steamer Cleopatra, from Havana for New York, disabled, 75 miles out, and towed her into the Roads, and proceeded on her voyage.

Funeral of Anson Burlingame.

BOSTON, April 23.—The funeral of Anson Burlingame took place to-day. The services were impressive. The procession was very long, and an immense throng lined the route. Minute guns were fired, flags were at half mast, and business suspended. The remains were interred at Mt. Auburn.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 23.

The improvement in business during the past week has been quite marked. The jobbers all say business is good, and in dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats, groceries, etc., many of them say they have never had a better trade, and some say they have never had so good a trade [illegible] country [illegible] pretty bare of goods, because as long as gold continued to decline during February and March, country dealers declined to lay in stocks, and only bought in driblets to keep up their assortments. But since gold began to show an upward tendency there has been a disposition to take hold in earnest and during the last week sales in all the lines of trade above mentioned have been large. The higher range of prices for wheat this week has imparted a better feeling to the grain trade, and the lumber trade is the only exception to the general improvement in business. Money is abundant, and the banks can not find use for their funds in regular discounts. They refuse to set the precedent of taking business paper at less than 10 per cent, and prefer to transfer their balances to New York, where they get only 4. They are, however, offering money on call, on government bonds, at 7 per cent, and in the open market money is to be had on sixty-day paper with collaterals at 8 to 9 per cent.

Exchange is firm at 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. There is considerable exchange making against grain shipments, but the disposition on the part of the banks to transfer their funds to New York keeps up the price of exchange. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at par.

The cashier of the United States Depository in this city informs us that he is prepared to pay now the interest due May 1 on both registered and coupon bonds.

The manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending April 23:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
April 18	$2,224,572.43	$181,112.34
19	2,253,148.22	198,087.46
20	2,043,600.38	188,819.68
21	2,472,046.09	265,849.28
22	2,142,035.92	235,184.92
23	1,917,668.24	268,476.90
Total	$13,053,068.28	$1,297,510.48
Last week	$13,297,590.60	$1,554,456.11
Corresponding week last year	$15,164,384.56	$1,300,674.62

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were:

$2,500 U. S. 5-20s of 1865 .... 109½
10 shares Republic Insurance Co. 18¼

The following offers of stocks, and bids for same, were also made:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881	114¾	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	110½	....
United States 5-20s, 1864	110¼	....
United States 5-20s, 1865	111¼	....
United States 5-20s (new), 1865	109½	109¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	110	110¼
United States 5-20s, 1868	110¼	110¾
United States 10-40s	106	106½

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fifth National Bank	113	120
Union National Bank	200	....
Northwestern National Bank	300	....
Merchants' National Bank	122	....
Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company	150	....

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7s (Water)	97	....
Chicago City 7s (Sewerage)	97	....
Cook County 7s, War Fund Bonds	96	....
Cook County 7s, Public Build'g B'd	96	....
Chamber of Commerce	106½	108½
Chicago Dock Co.	45	....
Chicago Gas and Coke Co.	122	....
Chicago City R. R. (South Division)	85	90
Chicago City R. R. (North Division)	107	115

INSURANCE.

	Paid in.	Bid.	Asked.
Firemen's Insurance Co.	$1.00	140	....
Mutual Security Ins. Co.	.25	30	....
Lumberman's Ins. Co.	1.00	....	84
Merchants' Insurance Co.	1.00	142	142½
Republic Insurance Co.	.20	18	18½
Commercial Insurance Co.	.60	52	....
Lamar Insurance Co.	.20	....	20½
National Insurance Co.	.20	....	26

The range of gold in New York to-day was:

10:30 a. m.	113½	1:30 p. m.	113¾
10:55 a. m.	113⅝	2:00 p. m.	113⅝
11:25 a. m.	113⅝	2:15 p. m.	113⅝
12:25 p. m.	113¾	3:00 p. m.	113⅝
12:40 p. m.	113⅝	4:00 p. m.	113⅜

Sterling dull at 109@109¼.

Gold quiet, and closed steady; opened at 113⅜, fell to 113⅜, closed at 113⅜. Carrying rates, 1-32 per cent to flat, and 1-64 for borrowing till Monday. Clearances, $48,000,000. Exports for the week, $225,282.

Governments strong and higher:

Coups., '81	114¾@115	Coups., '67	110⅛@110¼
Coups., '62	112¾@112⅞	Coups., '68	110¼@110⅜
Coups., '64	111⅛@111¼	10-40s	106@106⅛
Coups., '65	111¼@111⅜	Currency 6s	112@112⅛
Coups., new	110@110¼		

State bonds unsettled:

Missouris	92⅜	New North Carolinas	22
Old Tennessees	52	Old Virginias	60
New Tennessees	52	New Virginias	60½
Old North Carolinas	46½		

Stocks buoyant and higher. There was considerable activity and excitement, with fluctuations wide and frequent. Northwestern common was the chief feature, and sold up to 79½; stock was made scarce, and 3-32 per cent was paid for its use till Monday. This frightened the bears, who covered largely. Pacific, active, and advanced to 100½. New York Central buoyant, and touched 96. Lake Shore liberally dealt in at high as 99¼. Pittsburgh rose to 106, Wabash to 51¾, Rock Island to 117¾, Canton to 73, and Pacific Mail to 37⅝. The market closed strong, but generally a trifle off the highest rate.

Canton	73½	Lake Shore	99
Cumberland	36	Illinois Central	139½
W. U. T.	33½	Pittsburgh	105½
Quicksilver	9	Northwestern	79¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The spring campaign for a rise in the Stock Exchange commenced to-day, and the Stock Exchange is likely to be more lively in the future.

It is reported that the Ways and Means Committee will offer to the House their Funding bill, with the Banking and Currency Committee will report a bill authorizing the issue of $95,000,000 additional national currency, without any provision for the withdrawal of either certificates or legal-tenders.

The Canal Funding bill, which has passed the Legislature, will reduce tolls on grain two cents per bushel, and scatters the payment of the State canal debt over 18 years, instead of requiring the [illegible] annually.

Bank statement favorable:

Loans	$[illegible]	Decrease	$[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Legal-tenders	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

[illegible]

Money easy at 4@5 per cent, with exceptions at 3 per cent.

Water Power	16¾	Northwestern pfd	88¾
Mariposa	6¾	Rock Island	118
Mariposa pfd	14	N. J. Central	105½
Adams Express	61¼	St. Paul	60¾
Wells Express	19¾	St. Paul pfd	74¾
American Express	38¾	Wabash	51
United States Exp	43¾	Wabash, pfd	78
Pacific Mail	38¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
N. Y. Central	94¾	Terre Haute	34¾
N. Y. C. scrip	89	Terre Haute, pfd	66
Erie	24¾	C. & A.	112¾
Erie, pfd	50	C. & A., pfd	113
Harlem	143¼	O. & M.	32
Harlem pfd	145	C., C. & C.	77¾
Reading	100¾	St. Joe	119
Michigan Central	124¾		

Mining shares—Boston prices:

Copper Falls	5	Hecla	80

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $92,880,485; currency, $2,743,516; general balance, $97,271,976. Imports for the week—Dry goods, $2,139,388; general merchandise, $5,010,764.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 23.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	5,378	10,936	1,149	12,010
Wheat, bu	29,000	25,734	62,291	29,232
Corn, bu	45,430	26,097	63,987	180,320
Oats, bu	22,604	14,046	3,630	34,732
Rye, bu	1,110	......	4,330	2,929
Barley, bu	2,340	400	3,210	400
Grass seed, lbs	1,700	42,450	62,930	14,950
Broom corn, lbs	16,082	......	5,400	......
Cut meats, lbs	......	490,460	......	753,320
Beef, brls	......	......	10	......
Pork, brls	190	......	109	396
Lard, lbs	19,286	107,090	36,350	......
Tallow, lbs	18,770	7,150	......	5,395
Butter, lbs	9,712	7,280	1,600	1,655
D. hogs, No.	54	19	......	......
Live hogs, No.	2,609	3,840	2,287	4,300
Cattle, No.	429	416	1,729	941
Hides, lbs	71,157	75,622	70,729	49,070
Highwines, brls	207	886	......	60
Wool, lbs	7,749	......	22,210	......
Potatoes, bu	900	4,025	50	2,699
Lumber, m	477	1,635	2,909	2,051
Shingles, m	2,772	1,560	2,573	2,091
Lath, m	......	200	145	158
Salt, brls	......	......	905	498

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the past week:

RECEIPTS.

Articles.	April 23, 1870.	April 16, 1870.	April 24, 1869.
Flour, brls	28,155	25,600	51,688
Wheat, bu	116,561	90,096	125,853
Corn, bu	267,128	247,691	277,728
Oats, bu	66,256	82,837	78,997
Rye, bu	7,039	5,556	4,260
Barley, bu	14,216	19,780	5,129
Live hogs, No.	12,961	15,401	24,329
Cattle, No.	6,467	9,909	12,374

SHIPMENTS.

Articles.	April 23, 1870.	April 16, 1870.	April 24, 1869.
Flour, brls	22,101	25,319	57,979
Wheat, bu	261,983	378,590	322,907
Corn, bu	307,738	113,991	810,149
Oats, bu	89,819	89,513	354,875
Rye, bu	11,694	7,960	14,758
Barley, bu	16,587	10,301	4,977
Live hogs, No.	18,587	14,089	22,301
Cattle, No.	7,936	7,743	9,119

The following were the closing prices of breadstuffs:

	April 23, 1870.	April 14, 1869.
Flour, spring extra	$3.75 @4.75	$4.75 @6.00
Wheat, No. 2 spring	83½@ 83¾	@1.08
Corn, No. 2	85½@ 85¾	54 @ 55
Oats, No. 2	44¾@ 45	57¾@ 57¾
Rye, No. 2	@ 75	1.15 @1.15
Barley, No. 2	55 @ 60	1.50 @1.55

The following grain has been received by rail since 7 o'clock this morning: 15 cars wheat; 102 cars corn; 18 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 4 cars barley. Total, 141 cars, or 69,000 bu. Withdrawn for city consumption yesterday, 4,943 bu wheat; 3,356 bu corn; 2,915 bu oats; 250 bu rye; and 606 bu barley.

There was a moderate attendance on 'Change to-day, and a moderate activity in grain, with higher prices, the advance averaging fully 1c. The cause of this was purely local, there being no encouragement from Eastern points, except in the case of wheat, and the public telegram quoting an advance in that, was contradicted by private advices, which reported the market as drooping. The wavering condition of our grain markets for a few days past is mainly due to the development of a strong speculative spirit in the country. A market is down, and the fact being reported to country points in the evening, parties there think it is a good time to buy, and send in their orders accordingly. These are attempted to be filled the next day, and the increased demand sends up the market one or two cents. The advance is known in the country before 'Change hours the next day, and numerous holders determine to sell out at the advance. These orders arrive here all together, but a *day after the fair*, and the market is swamped under liberal offerings. And this double movement, up one day and down the next, goes on with the regularity of clock work, till the speculators quit in disgust at their continual want of success.

Highwines were steady at yesterday's prices, with sales of 250 brls at $1.01; and 100 brls, iron bound, at $1.02.

Lake freights were more active, at unchanged rates. A total of 7 charters was reported, of which 3 were from Milwaukee at 6c for wheat to Buffalo. Milwaukee wheat is moving out quite freely; shippers seem to recognize their interest to lie in taking time by the forelock, and getting the *first* of the market, by which they may hope to obtain better prices. Charters from Chicago are on the basis of 5½c and 5c for wheat and corn to Buffalo; and 11½ @12c, and 11@11½c for do to Oswego or Kingston.

Our own shipping movement is fairly active, though charters are dull. The excess of shipments of wheat over receipts during the past week is 835,000 bu, and of corn about 40,000 bu, the latter being in light stock.

Provisions were quiet, with little change to note. Mess pork was irregular, as usual; good heavy overweights were nominally firm at $28.00, but ordinary lots were not worth more than $27.50, and closed with an offer to sell a small lot at $27.50, and [illegible] was quoted at $27.00. Lard was very firm at 15¾c. Bulk meats were in moderate request and firmly held, closing at 10⅝c for shoulders, 13⅝c for rough sides, 14c for short ribs, and 14⅝c for short clear. Sweet pickled hams were steady at 14⅜@15⅛c; greases more active at 7½@12½c, and tallow at 8¾@9c. Sales were: 600 brls mess at $27.50; 100 brls heavy mess ordinary at $27.25; 150 brls prime mess at $23.50; 39 brls rumps at $21.50; 50 trcs lard at 15⅛c; 50 trcs do, kettled, at 16c; 100,000 lbs shoulders (last evening) at 10⅝c; 20,000 lbs rough sides at 13⅜c; 50 trcs sweet pickled hams at 15c; 30 pkgs white grease at 12½c; 46 pkgs yellow do at 8½c; 33 pkgs brown do at 7½c; 5 brls country tallow at 8½c. Philips quotes the Cincinnati market as strong.

There was a fair demand to-day for low grades of spring extras and superfines, but the majority of the buyers are unwilling to pay the prices asked by holders. The upper grades—white and red winter extras—were dull, and quotations entirely nominal. We note the following transactions: White Winter Extras—400 brls "Star and Crescent" at $4.75; 100 brls "Oriental" at $4.75; 66 brls "Ford's" at $4.50; 300 brls, brands given, on terms not made known; 175 brls not named at $4.65; 100 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls do at $4.00; 50 brls do at $3.90. Unsound Spring Extras—100 brls not named at $3.70. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $3.55; 50 brls do at $3.60. Total, 1,841 brls.

Wheat was very firm, and quite active at 1½c advance, in consequence of a reported advance of 1d in Liverpool, and corresponding strength in New York. The activity was chiefly for May, (seller), for which there was an extensive speculative inquiry, in addition to May purchases on the part of the short interest. Cash wheat was rather quiet, but strong, there being little offering, but the lower grades did not advance so much as No. 2. We note a few purchases for shipment. The market opened at 82c for cash lots, improved to 82½c, and closed firm with buyers at that figure. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 spring at 92c; 3,200 bu No. 2 spring (fresh receipts) at 83c; 10,400 bu do at 82¾c; 5,000 bu do at 82⅝c; 35,000 bu do at 82½c; 20,000 bu do at 82⅜c; 40,000 bu do at 82¼c; 20,000 bu do at 82c; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at 77½c; 1,600 bu do at 77c; 800 bu do at 76½c; 5,200 bu rejected at 73½c. Total, 139,200 bu. Seller May sold at 82⅞@83⅝c, closing at 83⅝c, and seller June at 85¼c.

Corn was irregular. No. 2 was active and strong at 1@1½c advance on yesterday's prices. The market opened dull at 85c; but, when the receipts were posted, a liberal speculative inquiry was soon developed, and an advance of 1½c had been established by noon, the market closing easier at 85½@85⅝c. New was very quiet and unchanged. No grade was dull and 1c lower, the market being swamped by the heavy receipts, the great bulk of the 102 cars reported in for Monday being no grade. It closed at 70@73c. Sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 87c; 3,200 bu do at 86¾c; 800 bu do at 86½c, all fresh; 2,000 bu do at 86¼c; 15,000 bu do at 86c; 5,000 bu do at 85¾c; 10,000 bu do at 85½c; 5,000 bu do at 85c; 2,400 bu rejected at 83c; 800 bu do at 82c; 800 bu new at 83½c; 800 bu do at 83c; 800 bu no grade at 74c; 2,000 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 71½c; 400 bu do at 71c; 6,400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu by sample at 85½c; 3,600 bu do (delivered) at 85c; 800 bu do at 81c; 1,200 bu do at 55c. Total, 67,000 bu. Seller May sold at 85⅜@87c, closing at the inside, and seller May and June at 84⅛@85c.

Oats were ½c higher, in the face of the fact that they were reported "unsalable" in New York. They were less active here, many intending buyers refusing to pay an advance under the circumstances, but orders were numerous enough to enable owners to support prices. The market opened at 44½c, advanced to 45c, and closed at 44⅞@45c. Sales were: 7,200 bu (fresh receipts) at 45½c; 10,600 bu at 45c; 6,800 bu at 44⅞c; 10,600 bu at 44½c; 5,000 bu at 44¼c; 35,000 bu at 44c; 5,600 bu rejected at 40c; 400 bu by sample at 50c. Total, 74,000 bu. Seller May sold at 45 @45⅛c, closing at the outside, and seller June at 46c.

Rye was in more active demand, and ½c better, closing firm at the outside prices paid. Sales were: 2,400 bu No. 2 at 76c; 2,000 bu do at 75c; 800 bu rejected (fresh receipts) at 70c.

Barley was more active, and higher, under a better demand for Western for shipment. No. 2 was quoted at 55@60c; No. 3 at 50@55c; and rejected at 48@50c. Sales were: 1,200 bu No. 3 at 50c; 400 bu rejected at 48c; 400 bu by sample at 48c; 1,800 bu Canada at 90c, storage free.

Seeds were very quiet. Timothy was firm at $5.50@6.75, closing dull at $9.50. Hungarian sold at $1.50.

A sale was made to-day of 5,000 bu of oats, to be delivered on the day the intelligence is received that the Fenian army has taken possession of the Red River country. Being an unusual transaction we make an out of it.

The Chicago *Railway Review* says:

"The New York Central & Hudson River, the Erie Railroad Company, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have just adopted new rates for Western freights. The following is a list of first-class rates for dry goods and general merchandise in the more important points in the West and Southwest: Price per cwt., partly by steam and partly by lake propellers.—To Cleveland, 90c; to Detroit, 90c; to Toledo, 90c; to Chicago, $1.00; to Milwaukee, $1.04; to Green Bay, $1.06; to St. Paul, $1.80.

"The following are the newly adopted rates per cwt for freight which is to be transported entirely by rail: To Columbus, $1.24; Cleveland, $1.01; St. Paul, $2.00; Indianapolis, $1.46; Chicago, $1.56; Louisville, $1.73; Nashville, $1.97; St. Louis, $1.91; St. Joseph, $2.32; Atchison, $2.41. These several roads, which are working in connection with each other per contracts, have just adopted a new class for sugars and fish at reduced rates."

The following telegrams were received on Change, to-day:

NEW YORK, April 23.—Flour firm and quiet at $4.70@4.85. Wheat stronger; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.09@1.11 afloat; Milwaukee at $1.11@1.13. Corn stronger; new at $1.12@1.13 afloat; old at $1.13 [illegible] in store. Oats steady at 60c. Pork firm at $27.75@27.87½. Lard steady at 16½c. Whiskey firm. Gold, 113⅜c.

LATER—Low grades of flour steady and quiet at $4.70@4.85. Wheat firm; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.09½ in store; $1.10@1.11 afloat; $1.34 bid for amber in store. Corn was dulled and lower; new, $1.12@1.13 afloat; old, heavy at $1.13 in store. Oats lower at 60c afloat. Whiskey firm at $1.06 bid. Pork dull at $27.75@27.87½. Lard steady at 16½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 23—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 19s 9d; winter wheat, 8s 6d@8s 7d; red wheat, 7s 9d; white wheat, 9s 1d. Corn, 30s 3d. Pork, 97s. Lard, 69s.

LATER—1:30 p. m.—Winter wheat higher at 8s 7d@8s 8d; red wheat higher at 7s 9d@7s 10d; white wheat higher at 9s 1d@9s 2d. Corn, 30s.

LATER.

At the "Open Board," No. 2 spring wheat was moderately active, but prices were irregular, closing at 5 o'clock at 84½@84¾c for option seller May, and 83⅜@83½c, cash. No. 2 corn was in fair inquiry, and a higher range of prices prevailed, closing at 87c, seller next month. Oats were dull at the closing figures on 'Change. Provisions were quiet and firm. There was no evening session.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 23.

LUMBER—As is usually the case at this portion of the week, the offerings were light, and the market ruled quiet at unchanged prices. At the close three cargoes remained over. We note the following sale:

Cargo of scow Milton, from Montague, 125 m ft common strips and boards, at $11.50; pickets (flat) $8.00; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

We note a marked improvement in the demand for choice grades and fencing, within the past few days, and dealers are very firm in their views. Common descriptions are selling quite freely at former prices. The stocks are only fair. We quote:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	45.00@50.00
Third clear, 1-inch	32.00@36.00
Third clear, 1¼, 1½ to 2-inch	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough, the same as second clear wide	35.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@25.00
Common siding	16.00@18.00
Common flooring (dressed)	27.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16-inch and upwards	30.00@35.00
A stock boards	26.00@28.00
B stock boards	18.00@22.00
Common boards, fencing, joists, scantling, and small timber, 12 to 16 feet	12.00@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@22.00
Dry common boards and fencing	14.00
Pickets, flat	10.00@12.00
Pickets, square	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	12@ 14
Cedar posts, round	20@ 30
Lath	2.50@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	2.75@ 3.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.70

ON TRACK.

The offerings are rather light, but a firmer feeling pervades the market. The demand is fair. We quote:

A or star	$ 3.25
No. 1, sawed	1.50@ 2.37

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. $3.00 per car load added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending April 23.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 23.

BEEF CATTLE.

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Sunday and Monday	1,960	2,126	1,698	1,644
Tuesday	2,834	2,246	1,063	2,993
Wednesday	1,519	2,779	927	1,326
Thursday	1,297	1,184	1,735	1,329
Friday	429	416	1,785	941
Saturday	273	304	900	1,569
Total	8,347	12,065	7,677	9,402
Last week	10,657	....	8,316	....
Week before last	8,757	....	7,268	....
Week ending April 2	7,997	....	6,545	....
Total for four weeks	35,129	....	29,731	....
Same period last year	37,198	....	31,668	....
Decrease	2,069	....	1,937	....

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	40 c ₱ 100 lbs
To Dunkirk	47½c ₱ 100 lbs
To Cleveland	34 c ₱ 100 lbs
To Toledo and Detroit	30 c ₱ 100 lbs

The following weights are the least that are taken, and all excess of actual weight is charged at the current rates:

Double-deck cars of hogs, ₱ car	21,000 lbs
Single-deck cars of hogs, ₱ car	14,000 lbs
Cattle	20,000 lbs
Double-deck cars of sheep ₱ car	18,000 lbs

THE MARKET.

At the opening of the market this week, and indeed up to Wednesday night, the feeling was greatly depressed, and prices were unsettled and materially lower. Advices from the Eastern markets were of a character calculated to check extensive operations on the part of shippers, and with no reliable demand from any other source, holders found it impossible to realize, save at a sacrifice, buyers refusing to invest, except at 25@50c "off," which was a reduction sufficient in most instances, to insure a considerable loss to the owner. As the week advanced, however, the prospects brightened. The Eastern markets assumed a healthier tone, which, together with the marked falling off in our supply, restored in a measure the confidence of all classes of operators, and, a good demand springing up, prices stiffened. The arrivals were generally of a good quality, though of extra beeves the offerings were not as numerous as during last week or the previous one. The highest price obtained was $8.25, for 16 head of fancy steers, averaging 1,625 lbs. With this exception, nothing has brought over $8.00, and very few over $7.75. Fair to good second and third class steers have constituted the major portion of the offerings, and the bulk changed hands at and within the range of $6.25@7.50. Stock steers continue in fair request and command good prices, $5.00@6.00 being freely offered for thrifty steers of from 860 to 1,050 lbs. average. Lighter weights sell slowly at $4.50@4.75. City butchers have purchased moderately at $4.75 @6.25 for medium to extra cows, and fair fleshy steers—chiefly at $5.50@6.00. New milch cows are in steady fair request and, although in pretty liberal supply, prices keep well up, sales making at $30.00@65.00 for common, and at $65.00@70.00 for good to choice. Veal calves have sold at about previous rates, or at $4.00@7.00, according to quality. The market closed firm at the annexed quotations:

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra graded steers	$7.65@8.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed, 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	7.25@7.50
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	6.75@7.25
Fair Grades—[illegible] averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	6.25@6.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs	5.50@6.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	4.75@6.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.75@4.50

Compared with the above, the following, which were the prices current at this time last year, will be found of interest:

Choice to extra beeves	$7.00@7.75
Fair to prime beeves	6.00@6.75
Common to medium beeves	4.75@5.75
Inferior	3.50@4.00

HOGS.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the week, and for the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Sunday and Monday	2,511	2,164	2,219	1,760
Tuesday	4,106	3,587	2,800	1,743
Wednesday	4,618	5,820	4,021	4,807
Thursday	4,718	3,089	4,409	7,615
Friday	3,009	3,540	2,837	4,300
Saturday	1,628	2,573	1,226	3,383
Total	19,891	20,251	17,512	22,006
Last week	19,072	....	14,886	....
Week before last	15,084	....	14,087	....
Week end'g April 2	16,280	....	12,941	....
Total for four weeks	70,320	....	59,715	....
Same period in 1869	88,502	....	78,945	....
Decrease	15,404	....	19,230	....

REMARKS.

The receipts during the past week were 19,891, against 19,072 last week, and 20,251 for the corresponding week last year. The shipments were 17,512, against 14,886 last week, and 22,006 for the corresponding week last year. The market opened dull and heavy at a slight decline from the closing prices of the previous week, but later, in sympathy with the Eastern market, a firmer feeling obtained. Since Tuesday a fairly active demand has existed, and the decline suffered during Monday and Tuesday has been fully recovered on all grades, while, for common and medium, prices have taken a higher range. The quality continues to improve, the arrivals the past week embracing a better class of hogs than we have had in any week since January. All are sold, and the market closed firm.

The following are the closing prices for the week, and for the corresponding week in 1869:

	April 23, 1870.	April 24, 1869.
Good to choice	$8.90@9.10	$9.75@10.00
Medium	8.60@8.75	9.25@ 9.50
Common	8.30@8.50	8.50@ 9.00

SHEEP—Received to-day, 720; received this week, 4,031. Shipped to-day, 195; shipped this week, 651. The supply has been remarkably light, and, although the demand has been somewhat limited, prices have ruled very firm at an average advance of about 25c ₱ 100 lbs. All are sold, and the market closed steady at $4.00@5.00 for common, $5.25@6.00 for medium, and at $6.25@7.25 for good to choice.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 23.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—There was no change for the better in the condition of the market. The demand, the little that existed, was almost wholly of a local character, and confined to choice qualities to supply immediate wants. There was no speculative demand and very little inquiry for shipment, hence common and medium grades were unsalable. We quote: Choice dairy, 26@28c; fair to good tub and firkin, 20@25c; common grades, 15@19c.

BAGGING—A moderate business was doing in this branch of trade, and prices were steady and unchanged. The following are the current rates: Stark, 43c; Lewiston A, 43c; Fort Pitt, 43c; Ludlow A, 42c; American, 40c; Union A, 38c; gunnies, 21@21½c; gunnies, 4 bu, 25@26c; burlaps, [illegible].

BUILDING MATERIALS—The volume of business transacted in this market to-day was large, and prices were, if anything, a shade firmer, although unchanged. We quote: Michigan stucco, $2.00@2.25; stucco, New York superfine, ₱ brl, $4.00@4.25; marble dust, ₱ brl, $3.50@3.75; lime, in bulk, ₱ brl, $1.25; lime, in brls, ₱ brl, $1.50; cement, Clark's Utica, ₱ brl, $2.15@2.25; cement, Rosendale, ₱ brl, $2.00@2.25; Akron, ₱ brl, $2.00 @2.25; Louisville cement, $2.15@2.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 40@50c; white sand, ₱ brl, 20@25c; fire bricks, ₱ 1,000, $50.00@65.00; fire clay, ₱ brl, $1.50@2.00; plaster, ₱ brl, $1.90@2.00.

CHEESE—Business continues quiet, and, save for fine goods, the feeling is easy. Really fine goods are scarce, and the few on hand are firmly held at outside quotations. We repeat our list: New York factory, 18@19c; Illinois factory, 13@16c; Western Reserve, 13@14c.

COAL—The demand was small, and prices were weak and unsettled, though nominally unchanged. We give the following as the prices current: Lehigh, lump, $15.00; Lehigh, prepared, $14.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Erie and Briar Hill, $9.00@9.50; Willow Bank, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50@7.00; Youghiogheny, $8.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50@9.00; Illinois, $5.50@6.00.

COFFEE—The feeling of firmness that has characterized this market for the past two weeks shows no signs of abatement. The demand was moderate, and for the better grades the tending of prices is to a higher range. The stocks, generally speaking, are rather light. We quote as follows: Mocha, 30@32c; Java, 27@31c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; roasting Rio, 19½@19¾c; common Rio, 20@20½c; fair to good, 21@22c; prime to choice, 22@23c; Laguara, 22@23c.

CANDLES—Prices are steady and unchanged. The demand was light: Vaxtime, 19½c; tallow (stearine), 13½@13½c; Schneider's star, 14¼@18c; Barrett's stearic light, 18@18½c.

COOPERAGE—There is very little doing in this market, and prices are almost nominal. We quote:

Whisky barrels	$2.50@2.75
Pork barrels	1.50@1.75
Lard tierces	1.55
Flour barrels, flat hoops	45@ 50
Flour barrels, round hoops	50@ 55

EGGS—Were in large supply and slow sale at 13 @14c ₱ doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The movement in this line of goods was fairly active, and the general market was characterized by firmness. The stocks are liberal, and all orders are promptly filled at quotations:

DRIED FRUITS—Turkey prunes, 12@13c; French prunes, 18@19c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, layers, 20@22c; dates, new, 13@15c; apples, Eastern, 9@10c; apples, Southern, 8½@9c; peaches, peeled, 17@18c; peaches, halves, unpeeled, 8½ @9c; peaches, quarters, unpeeled, 7@8½c; blackberries, 14@15c; raspberries, [illegible]; pitted cherries, [illegible]; currants, [illegible]; raisins, [illegible].

NUTS—Almonds, soft-shelled, [illegible]; Brazils, [illegible]; filberts, [illegible]; pecans, Texas, 12@14c; pecans, Missouri, 12@13c.

FISH—The demand was fair and fully up to the expectations of dealers, and the market ruled steady and firm both for saltwater and lake fish. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½ brl	$ 7.50@ 7.75
Whitefish, No. 2, ½ brl	7.25@ 7.50
Trout, No. 1, ½ brl	6.50@ 6.75
Mackerel, No. 1, ½ brl	14.00@14.25
Mackerel, No. 2, ½ brl	8.75@ 9.00
Mackerel, large family, ½ brl	8.00@ 8.25
Mackerel, medium family, ½ brl	6.00@ 6.25
Mackerel, extra mess, ½ brl	17.00@17.50
Mackerel, extra mess, kits	3.75@ 4.00
Mackerel, No. 1, kits	2.75@ 3.00
Codfish, George's Bank, 100 lbs	7.25@ 7.50
Codfish, Grand Bank	6.25@ 7.00
No 1 box herring	50@ 55
Scaled herring	60@ 65
Labrador herring, ₱ brl	9.00@ 9.50
Labrador herring, ₱ ½ brl	4.50@ 5.00
Pickled herring, No. 1, ₱ brl	6.00@ 6.50
Pickled herring, No. 1, ₱ ½ brl	4.00@ 4.50
Smoked halibut, ₱ 100 lbs	8.50@ 9.00

HAY—There was more inquiry for shipment to-day, and, with the usual local demand, trade ruled quite active, and previous rates were firmly sustained. We repeat our list as follows: Timothy, pressed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50 @11.50; timothy, loose, on wagon, $15.00@17.00; prairie, loose, on wagon, $12.00@14.00. For delivery, $1.00@1.50.

HIDES—This market continues dull, and prices remain weak and unsettled, with a further declining tendency. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: City butchers', 8½@9c; country do, 7½@8c; green salted, cured light, 9@9½c; do, heavy, 8@8½c; green salted, part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 14c; dry flint, 18@19c; dry salted, 16@17c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—As yet there is very little doing in this market, but quotations are without essential change:

Bar iron	3¾@ 4¼c
Horseshoe iron	5 @ 7¼c
Heavy band	4½@ 5 c
Hoop and light band	4 @ 6 c
Round and square	4¼@ 7 c
Oval	4¾@ 5 c
Half oval and half round	4½@ 5¼c
Sheet iron, common	4¾@ 5¼c
Sheet iron, galvanized	20 @ 21c
Sheet iron, charcoal, 26	8 @ 9 c
Sheet iron, Juniata, 26	11½@12½c
Norway nail rods	9 @ 10 c
Plow steel, German	9 @ 10 c
Jenks' plow steel	9½@ 10 c
Bessemer pure steel	12 @ 13 c
Spring and tire steel	10 @ 12 c

LEATHER—There was a reasonably active demand for upper, but aside from this the market was quiet. Prices remain unchanged:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 38@41c; city harness, 35@38c; country harness, 32@35c; fine, city, ₱ lb, 40@45c; kip, ₱ lb, 90c@$1.00; city upper, No. 1, ₱ ft, 30@33c; city upper, No. 2, ₱ ft, 28@30c; country upper, No. 1, 28@30c; collar, ₱ ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.30@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 19@23 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 18 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, damaged, 22@25c; Chicago sole, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 30@32c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 45@47c; Philadelphia sole, 42@45c; harness, ₱ lb, 45@46c; kip, light, $1.20 @1.30; kip, No. 1, medium, $1.10@1.15; kip, heavy, 95c@$1.00; French calf, 21 lbs, $1.60@1.90; French calf, 30 lbs, $1.70@1.80; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@1.90; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.10@1.20; French calf, Lemoine, ₱ dozen, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, ₱ dozen, $70.00@95.00; russet linings, ₱ dozen, $8.00@10.00.

MAPLE SUGAR—The demand was fair and prices were firm at 14@18c per lb, according to quality.

METAL AND TINNERS' STOCK—Within the past few days there has been an increased demand for the different articles coming under this head, and with fair stocks dealers are enabled to realize at our quotations:

TIN—Box tin plate, I C, 10x14, $10.50; roofing tin, I C, $10.50; large pigs, 40c; small pigs, 41c; bar tin, 43c.

COPPER—Metallic, all bolt, 36c; copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 16 lbs, 35c; tinned copper, 32c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10c; first quality, sheet, 10½c; spelter, 11c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 and 11, 10½c; 12, 11c; 12 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 13c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c.

NAILS—No change occurred in rates to-day. The demand for this portion of the week was fair. We quote: 10@60d, ₱ keg, $4.25; 8d, ₱ keg, $4.50; 6d, ₱ keg, $4.75; 4d and 5d, ₱ keg, $5.00; 3d, ₱ keg, $5.75; 3d, ₱ keg, $7.00; fine blued, 3d, ₱ keg, $7.00; fine blued, 2d, $8.25.

OILS—No material change was visible in the general features of this market. Business was fair and the annexed quotations were firmly adhered to all around: Carbon, 27@28c; extra lard oil, $1.20; No. 1, $1.15; No. 2, $1.00; linseed, raw, 95@96c; linseed boiled, $1.00@1.01; whale oil, $1.05; bank oil, 90c; 95c; straits, $1.00; lubricating (W. Va.) 35@50c; turpentine, 52@55c; sperm oil, $2.25; elephant oil, $1.20@1.30; neatsfoot oil $1.00; No. 1, $1.10@1.20; do, strictly pure, $1.40.

RICE—The inquiry was meagre, but prices were without quotable change: Patna, 7¾@8½c; Carolina, 9¼@9½c; Arracan, 7¾@8c.

SOAPS—Jobbers report a fair demand both on local and interior account, and quotations are fully sustained: German and French, 5½@9½c; named brands, 7@10c; foreign castile, 14@17c.

SPICES—The inquiry was largely of a local character, and prices were almost nominal: Allspice, 20@21c; cloves, 45@48c; nutmegs, No 1, $1.30@1.40; No. 2, $1.25@1.30; cassia, 65@70c; pepper, 28@30c.

STARCH—Prices remain steady and unchanged: Kingsford corn, 11½@12c; pure, 10 @10½c; Peoria crystal, 9@9½c; satin, 10@11c; Peoria pure laundry, 8½@9c; Ottawa corn, 10@11c; Watts' pure, 7¼@8c; Ottawa laundry, 7½ @8c.

SEEDS—Sales of 8 sacks good clover at $9.50; 25 sacks Hungarian at $1.50; 2 sacks inferior timothy at $5.50; 6 at $6.00; 36 fair at $6.50.

SUGARS—There was an active demand from all quarters, and the tendency of prices is to a higher range. The stocks of refined grades are light, indeed in some quarters it is with difficulty that orders are filled. We continue to quote: Common to fair Cuba, 11¼@11½c; good to choice Cuba, 11¾@12½c; merchants' B B, 10@10½c; Columbia C C, 10@10½c; good to choice Porto Rico, 12@12¾c; powdered, crushed, and granulated, 14@14½c; New York circle A, 12¾@13½c; New York choice white, 13¼@13½c; extra C, 12¾@ 13¼c; New York C, 12¾@12¾c.

SYRUPS—This market presented no new features, save that a firmer feeling prevailed. The demand continues moderate. We quote as follows: New Orleans molasses, 75@85c; Philadelphia golden syrup, 65@70c; silver drips, 80@85c; Cuba molasses, 40@45c; New York extra sugar house syrup, 70@75c; Philadelphia beehive, 45@48c; Calvert silver drips, 90c@$1.00.

SODA AND SALERATUS—The inquiry was fair for Saturday, and prices ruled steady, as follows: Pyle's, 9@9½c; none-such, 9@9½c; Babbitt's medicinal, 10@10½c; pure, 9½@9½c; Deland's chemical, 9½@10c; do healthy, 9@9½c; do pure, 8¾@9c; Vlascher's gilt edge, 9@9½c; gold medal, 9½@9½c.

SALT—Trade is gradually improving, and full prices are realized: Fine, ₱ brl, $2.30; ordinary, coarse, ₱ brl, $2.50@2.55; ground solar, ₱ brl, $2.65; diamond C, ₱ brl, $2.55; Ashton dairy, ₱ bag, $5.50; dairy, with bags, $3.50@3.75.

TEAS—[illegible] main substantially the same as previous. The inquiry is moderate, and, under light stocks and encouraging advices from the East, a very firm feeling prevails: Young Hyson, common to fair, 80@85c; do, fair to good, 90@95c; do, fine and extra choice, $1.05@1.30; superior to fine imperial, $1.10@1.30; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.10@1.20; good to fine Japan, 85@95c; colored natural leaf Japan, 90@95c; good to fine gunpowder, $1.10@ 1.25; choice to extra choice, $1.50@1.70.

TOBACCO—Trade continues fair, and the market rules steady and firm at previous rates. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, $1.05@1.15; choice, 90c@$1.00; medium, 70@80c; common 55@65c.

SMOKING—Choice, 50@55c; medium, 35@38c; common stems, 22@25c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90c@$1.00; half bright, 75@ 80c; black, sound, 65@70c.

WOOD—Was in moderate request, and sales were chiefly at the following range of prices: Beech, $9.50; maple, $9.50; hickory, $10.50@11.00; slabs, $7.00@7.50.

WOOL—The demand for choice grades was fair, and, as the supply of such is considerably reduced, prices are firm and tend upward. We make no change in our list: Tub, extra clean, 50@55c; tub, common, 47@50c; fleece, XX, good condition, light, 45@45c; fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy, 38@40c; fleece, X, good condition, light, 43@45c; fleece, X, bad condition, heavy, 35@38c; fleece, medium, good condition, light, 42@45c; fleece, medium, bad condition, heavy, 35@38c; fleece, coarse, light and clean, 40@42c; fleece, coarse, light and dingy, 35@38c; fleece, unwashed, fine, 25@30c; fleece, unwashed, coarse, 30@33c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Continue active, and agents are firm in their demands at the following rates:

Chicago to	4th Class, ₱ 100 lbs.	Flour ₱ barrel, 5 barrels and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured Meats in bulk.	Dressed Hogs.
Boston	50	$1.00	55	65	$1.00
New York	45	90	40	60	90
Philadelphia	43	86	43	58	..
Harrisburg	42	80	40	..	..
Baltimore	45	90	40	60	..
Pittsburgh	25	50	30	40	..
Bridgeport	25	60	30	..	..
Wheeling	25	70	..	..	..
Buffalo & Susp'n Bridge	30	60	30	40	50
Montreal	..	1.10	55	..	80
Toronto	32½	65	32½	37½	50
Albany	45	80	45	..	..
Cleveland	25	50	25	30	40
Cincinnati	25	50	25	30	40
Columbus	25	50	25	30	..
Toledo	22½	45	..	..	..
Louisville	31	62	..	..	..

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 23—2:00 p. m.—Consols for money, 94¼; consols on account, 94¼c. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 113½; United States 5-20s, 1862, 89¾; 5-20s, old, 1865, 87¾; 5-20s, 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86.

LONDON, April 23—Evening.—Consols, for money, 94¼; account, 94¼. American securities steady; 5-20s, 1862, 89¾; 5-20s, 1865, 87¾; 5-20s, 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86; Eries, 19¼; Illinois Central, 113¾; Great Western, 27¾.

PARIS, April 22.—Bourse firm, 74f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, April 23—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 19s 9d. Winter wheat, 8s 6d@8s 7d; red wheat, 7s 9d; white wheat, 9s 1d. Corn, 30s 3d. Pork, 97s 6d. Lard, 69s.

LIVERPOOL, April 23—1:30 p. m.—Winter wheat higher, 8s 7d@8s 8d. Red wheat higher, 7s 9d@7s 10d. White wheat higher, 9s 1d@9s 2d. Corn, 30s.

LIVERPOOL, April 23—Evening.—Cotton—Market firm; middling uplands, 11¾d; Orleans, 11¾@ 12d. Sales, 15,000 bales.

California white wheat, 9s 1d@9s 2d; red Western, No. 2, 7s 9d@7s 10d; winter, 8s 7d@8s 8d. Western flour, 19s 9d; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30s; oats, 2s 6d; barley, 5s; peas, 35s 6d.

Provisions—Pork firm, 97s 6d; beef, 108s; lard, 69s; cheese, 73s. Bacon, 58s for Cumberland cut.

Tallow, 44s 6d. Sugar, 32s@32s 6d. Clover seed, 6s.

Calcutta linseed, 60s@60s 6d.

FRANKFORT, April 23.—Bonds closed quiet at 94¾.

ANTWERP, April 23.—Petroleum firm at 51¾f.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The dry goods market is inactive yet steady for most classes of goods. Allentown 3-4 sheetings have been reduced to 13c; do 10-4 do to 40c; [illegible] 11-4 do to 45c; Lawrence standard sheetings continued 16c; Augusta A, 14c; do 33-inch, 13c; Pittsfield A, 11½c; Allendale bleached sheetings, 50c; do 10-4, 55c; Amoskeag L, 36-inch, 14c; Methuen AA tickings, 34½c; Bunker Hill do, 17c; Uncasville AA stripes, 14½c; Gates corset jeans, 15c; Whittenton colored checks, 21@22c; printed calicoes, 9¼@12c, as to style and brand.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 23.—Receipts of cattle to-day were light. The market closed fair at 5c, 8c, and 12½c for stockers to good shipping cattle. Sheep and hogs unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 23.—COTTON—Market quiet; sales 1,200 bales at 23¾c for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 7,503 brls; 5c@ 10c better on low grades; sales 7,500 brls at $4.65@ 4.85 for superfine State and Western; $4.90@5.00 for white wheat extra; $5.00@6.25 for round hoop Ohio; $5.25@6.00 for extra St. Louis, and good to choice do. Rye flour steady; sales 300 brls at $4.25 @5.25. Corn meal quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 46,150 bu; 1c better, with a fair export demand; sales of 94,000 bu at $1.08 for No. 2 spring; $1.09@1.12 for No. 2 do; $1.13 for No. 1 do in store; $1.32@1.33 for winter red and amber Western; $1.40@1.45 for white Michigan; $1.72 for extra choice white State. Rye quiet. Barley in fair request; sales of 12,000 bu Canada West at 95@97½c. Barley malt quiet. Corn—Receipts, 12,000 bu; heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 61,000 bu at $1.12@1.16 for new and old mixed Western; $1.13@1.15 for new Western and Southern yellow. Oats—Receipts, 15,000 bu; 1c lower; sales 26,000 bu at 62@63c for Western in store and 64½c for Ohio afloat.

GROCERIES—Market quiet and steady. Molasses quiet and steady. Sugar firm; sales of 700 hhds at 9@10c for Cuba; [illegible] for Porto Rico.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; 14¼c for crude; 29½c for refined.

WOOL—More active; sales of 100,000 lbs at 48 @50c for domestic fleece, 35@45c for pulled.

[illegible]

HAY—Steady at $1.00@1.20 for shipping; [illegible] for retail lots.

HOPS—Quiet.

METALS—Scotch pig iron steady. Inquiry for a shade easier; rather better inquiry. Pig iron in good demand at $36.00@38.00 for Scotch, and $31.00@34.00 for American. Bar iron dull at $78.00 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at $11.00@12.00 in gold for Russia.

NAILS—Quiet at 4¾@5c for cut; 5¼@6c for clinch, and 28@30c for horse shoe.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and lower; 600 brls mess at $27.75; $21.50@22.00 for prime, and $24.50@25.00 for prime mess; also, 500 brls mess seller May at $27.75. Beef steady; sales of 275 brls at $10.00@ 15.00 for new plain mess; $14.00@17.50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef firm; sales of 150 tcs at $24.00@28.00 for prime mess; $30.00@31.00 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales of 125 brls at $26.00@33.00 for new. Cutmeats firm; sales of 240 pkgs at 10¾@12c for shoulders; 16@16c for hams. Middles steady. Lard steady and quiet; sales of 100 tcs at 15½@16⅛c for steam; 15½@17c for kettle rendered; also, 750 tcs steam seller May, June, and July at 15¾@16⅛c. Butter unchanged; 14@40c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 14@17c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool quiet and firm; shipments, 20,000 bu wheat, per steamer, at 4d.

LATEST.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed a shade firmer on low grades of extra, with moderate export and home trade demand. Wheat quiet and very firm at $1.09@1.12 for No. 2 spring, and $1.29@1.36 for winter red and amber Western. Rye quiet at 98c @1.00 for Western. Corn dull and heavy at $1.11 @1.15 for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork very quiet, at $27.75 for mess. Beef steady, with moderate demand. Cut meats in good request, at full prices. Bacon nominal. Lard active; sales 1,500 tcs prime steam at 15⅞c cash; 16¼c seller April; 15⅞@16⅛c seller May, and 16@16½c seller three months.

EGGS—Steady at 17@18c.

WHISKEY—Heavy and quiet; sales 400 brls Western at $1.06@1.07, and 100 brls, buyer May, at $1.07¼.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; choice Wisconsin, $4.10@4.75. Wheat unsettled at 86c for No. 1; 83½c for No. 2. Oats steady at 46½c for No. 2. Corn, rye, and barley nominal.

FREIGHTS—Active, but rates unchanged.

RECEIPTS—5,000 brls flour, 37,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—1,000 brls flour, 103,000 bu wheat.

5:35 P. M.—Wheat unsettled at 86c for No. 1 in store; 83½c for No. 2. Sales light.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat very firm; extra white, $1.30; No. 2 do, $1.20@1.21. Corn—Nothing doing. Barley, $1.60 per cental.

CLOVER SEED—Nominal; good offered at $9.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $5.00@5.25. Wheat steady at $1.10 @1.12. Corn firm at 90@92c; supply light. Oats higher at 57@60c. Rye and barley unchanged.

COTTON—Firm; middling, 22¼c.

WHISKEY—Closed dull and prices nominal; $1.00 offered, $1.10 asked.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held at $29.00; [illegible] brands; $28.75 offered. Lard could have been sold this afternoon at 16c, but is held at 16¼c. Bulk shoulders in good demand at 11c; sales 260,000 lbs sides at 14⅛@15c for clear rib and clear. Bacon firm at full rates; shoulders, 13c; sides, 16⅞@17c; some ask ¼c higher. Sugar-cured hams, 18@19c.

BUTTER—And cheese unchanged.

EGGS—Declined to 15c, and dull.

OILS—Linseed oil, 88@90c. Lard oil, $1.25@1.28.

PETROLEUM—34@37c for refined.

MONETARY—Gold, 112 buying. Exchange firm at par to 50 premium buying. The money market is easy.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—COTTON—Stiff at 22¼c. Receipts 693 bales; exports 773 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4.50@6.50. Corn, $1.00@ 1.05. Oats, 65c. Bran, $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $29.00. Lard, 16@17½c. Bacon—Steady; shoulders, 12¾c; sides, 17¼c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—COTTON—Firm; middlings, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5.00. Corn, $1.05, sacked. Rye, 85c. Oats, 60c. Wheat $1.05@1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $29.00. Bacon, 12½c, 16c and 16½c. Bulk meats, 11¼c, 15c and 15½c. Lard, 16c; sales of 1,000 trs head and gut lard, to Cincinnati parties, at 16½c.

WHISKEY—$1.03.

TOBACCO—Sales of 209 hhds at $3.15@7.50 for trash to lugs; $8.50@35.00 for low to medium bright leaf.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat moderately active, and 1@2c better; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.34; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.30; amber Michigan, $1.20; No. 1 red, $1.19; No. 2 do, $1.08. Corn nominally ½c lower; No. 1, 91c; No. 2, 88½c; No. 1 old, 93c. Oats nominally unchanged; No. 1, no sales; No. 2, 53c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 760 brls; wheat, 10,900 bu; corn, 2,500 bu; oats, 900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 24,500 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; country brands—White XX, $5.75@6.00; red XX, $5.00@5.50; amber XX, $5.00@5.25; spring XX, $4.75@5.00. Rye flour quiet at $4.75@5.00 for Western. Wheat lower; No. 1 red, $1.12; No. 2 do, $1.08; No. 1 spring, $1.00@1.02. Rye steady. Oats firm at 57@58c for No. 1 State. Barley quiet at 85c@$1.00 for State and Canada. Corn steady at 88@90c.

PETROLEUM—Very dull; no transactions; refined held at 22@22½c for standard white. Crude quiet at $5.10.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—COTTON—Firm, with fair demand; middling, 22½@22¾c; sales, 3,000 bales; receipts, 2,126 bales; exports, 10,050 bales; stock, 140,636 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.75@4.95; extra, $5.75; double extra, $6.25. Corn firmer at $1.06@1.10. Oats steady at 63@64c. Bran, $1.00.

HAY—$26.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $29.25. Bacon firm; shoulders, 12¾@12¾c; rib sides, 16¼@16¾c; clear sides, 17c. Hams, 18¼@19c. Lard firm; tierce, 16½c; keg, 18¼@18½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar prime, 11½@11¾c. Molasses, prime rebolled, 70c.

WHISKEY—98c@$1.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—TOBACCO—Steady and unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet at 22@22½c.

HEMP—Quiet at $1.30@1.50 for undressed.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; $3.90@4.10 for fall superfine; $4.15@4.50 for XX; $5.00@5.50 for XXX. Wheat slow at 95c for No. 2 spring; 98c for No. 1 do, and $1.05@1.06 for No. 2 red fall; $1.25@1.30 for choice to fancy. Corn at 93@94c for mixed and yellow, 94@95c for white. Oats firm at 54@ 56c. Barley steady at $1.00@1.05 for Minnesota. Rye higher and wanted at 77@80c.

WHISKEY—Demoralized. Buyers demand large decline. Nothing done.

GROCERIES—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm, small sales. Pork, original, $28.75@29.00, loose. Dry salt shoulders, 10½c; rough sides, 13¾c; hams, 14½c; clear rib, 14½c; clear, 15c. Bacon—Shoulders, 12c; clear rib, 16c; clear, 16½@16¾c. Lard firm at 15¾@16c for steam.

CATTLE—Inactive at $4.50@7.50.

HOGS—Steady at $8.50@9.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 18,900 bu; corn, 29,600 bu; oats, 19,400 bu; barley, 3,600 bu; rye, [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Demand light and prices well maintained. Wheat dull; red at $1.24@1.28. Rye unchanged. Corn unsettled; yellow, $1.14@1.15. Oats steady at 61@63c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude at 19½c; refined at 26½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork $28.00@28.25. Lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—Nominal; $1.03@1.04 for wood, and $1.07 for iron-bound.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm; Maryland amber $1.40@1.55. Corn quiet; white, $1.10@1.12; yellow dull; receipts good. Oats firm at 64@65c. Rye steady at 95c@$1.10.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $28.50@29.00. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 16c; clear sides, 17c; shoulders, 13c; hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 16½@17¼c.

WHISKEY—Steady at $1.05@1.07.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... April 23.

Stmr Orion, Grand Haven, 6 pkgs fish and sundries.

Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, 1,800 ties, 128 bu potatoes, 40 pkgs fish.

Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 100 pkgs fish, 1,000 bars railroad iron and sundries.

Schr Challenge, Luddington, 73 m lumber.

Prop New Era, Grand Haven, 250 bu plaster.

Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 1,000 ties.

Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.

Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr E. M. Shaver, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

Schr Guide, South Haven, 50 m lumber.

Scow Planet, Saugatuck, 70 cds wood.

Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber, 6 m lath.

Barge Wm. Baker, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.

Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

Prop Hilton, Holland, sundries.

Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 190 tons pig iron, 46 pkgs fish and sundries.

Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 50 m lath, 2 m pickets.

Schr Blackhawk, Stony Creek, 1,606 ties, 20 cds wood.

Schr Magnet, White Lake, 83 m lumber, 45 m timber.

Schr S. Bates, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

Schr Elva, Davis Pier, 1,600 ties.

Scow Milton, White Lake, 120 m lumber.

Scow Jno. Lillie, Saugatuck, 70 cds wood.

Scow L. Painter, Doheny's Pier, 75 m lumber.

Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.

CLEARED .... April 23.

Stmr Orion, Grand Haven, 80 bu oats and sundries.

Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 1,321 brls flour, 20 bu oats and sundries.

Prop St. Joseph, Menominee, sundries.

Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Dubuque, Port Huron, 5,000 bu corn, 1,886 brls flour and sundries.

Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 1,000 bu oats and sundries.

Schr A. W. Lucky, Oswego, 19,887 bu wheat.

Prop Geo. Dunbar, Goderich, 3,780 bu wheat.

Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 1,500 brls flour.

Prop New Era, Grand Haven, 10 brls pork and sundries.

Bark American Giant, Buffalo, 24,118 bu wheat.

Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 40 brls flour.

Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, 30 bales hay, 50 bu oats and sundries.

Schr Elva, Davis' Pier, 70 bu oats.

Stmr A. C. Van Raalte, South Haven, sundries.

Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 10 brls flour, 20 bu oats and sundries.

Port of Buffalo.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO, April 21.—Prop Chicago, bark Summer Cloud, and schr Nilda.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, April 23.—CLEARED—Banner, St. Louis, 116,000 ft lumber; Chicago Belle, Sulphur Landing, 79,497 ft lumber, 30,500 lath, 50,000 shingles.

ARRIVED—Arabia, Lockport, 65 yds stone; Augusta, Big Run, 30 yds stone; D. C. Norton, Big Run, 75 yds stone; Mary Ornly, Big Run, 76 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 75 yds stone; Reliance, Lemont, 70 yds stone; H. Atkinson, Lemont, 70 yds stone; H. G. Loomis, Lemont, 62 yds stone; J. W. McGennis, Lemont, 60 yds stone; Colonel Manning, Lemont, 92 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 75 yds stone.

CANAL LOCKS, CHICAGO, April 22—3 p. m.—CLEARED—Hercules, Willow Springs, light; Admiral, Big Run, light; Mary Orely, Big Run, light; H. G. Loomis, Lemont, light; J. W. McGennis, Lemont, light; H. Atkinson, Lemont, light; Col. Manning, Lemont, light; Constitution, Lemont, light; Rescue, Lemont, light; Arabia, Lockport, light; W. A. Steel, Joliet, 28 brls salt; Dirigo, Joliet, 5,000 ft lumber, 10,000 ft flooring; D. T. Wright, St. Louis, 122,700 ft lumber; Gold Rod, St. Louis, 124,000 ft lumber; Monte Christo, St. Louis, 100,000 ft lumber, 10,000 lath.

ARRIVED—None.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO—At this port on Saturday lake freights were more active, but rates were without quotable change. We note the following engagements: To Buffalo—Bark Cambridge, wheat at 5c; bark Unadilla, do at 5c; schr C. H. Hurd, wheat at 5¼c. To Georgian Bay—Schr Collingwood, corn at 4c, free of elevation. To Port Colborne—Schr Empire State and Southwest, wheat from Milwaukee, at 9c. To Kingston—Schr Minnie Williams, wheat from Milwaukee at 12½c.

DETROIT, April 21.—There is a fair inquiry for vessels, and rates are firm for coarse freights. In grain there is nothing doing, and all the wheat offering on sale would not aggregate a cargo. In Toledo the grain trade is practically under the same as here, with owners going forward, and vessels are coming this way in want of freight. Charters: Scow C. L. Fick, lumber, Au Sable to Detroit, $2.00 on the rail; schr Alvah Cook, do, do to Buffalo, at $2.00; Ottawa, [illegible] to Buffalo, 9c; bark [illegible]; prop [illegible], lumber, from East Tawas to Buffalo, at $3.75. [illegible]

TOLEDO, April 21.—The market was quiet. Only two charters have been reported this season, viz.: the schr Wanderer, grain to Oswego at 9c, and the schr Paragon, barley to Oswego at 8c. United States currency. The prospects for an active spring business is regarded as favorable.

CLEVELAND, April 21.—There was very little doing in freights. There was scarcely any coal offering, and many vessels are lying idle. Charters were made within a day or two at 85c to Milwaukee, 90c to Chicago down town, 75c to Detroit and Wyandotte, all free.—*Herald.*

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "Grain freights are active to-day with schooners [illegible] at 11½c; prop Merchant, wheat to Erie on private terms.

BUFFALO, April 21.—There are but few vessels remaining here and they hold for higher rates.

TOLEDO, April 21.—Nothing doing.

DETROIT, April 21.—There is some inquiry for vessels, but the supply of tonnage at present is in excess of the demand. The utter dearth of grain amongst at Toledo has made a blue feeling to Oswego carriers, and the rate for wheat hence at the decline declined to, and is merely nominal but there was a stray vessel was offering at 10, Wm. Cowie [illegible] Charters: Barge Cole [illegible] lumber [illegible] to Buffalo [illegible] wood, lumber [illegible] on the rail; bark [illegible] Harrisville, to Buffalo, $2.25 to Chicago, $3 [illegible] March, lumber, Tawas Ogdensburgh, $7 [illegible] lumber, Saginaw to Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent [illegible] White Squall, ret dottie, pig iron and ore, [illegible] Wyandotte, $3.25 net per ton.

BUFFALO, April 21.—The barks Levi Rawson take coal to Chicago at Morell and The bark Red, White and Blue, coal to Racine, on p. t.; schrs James Garrett, Grand Granite Hitchman, coal to Chicago, up town free; Kate free; schr Alida, coal to Milwaukee on p. t.; C. J. Breed, do; bark Corning, hard coal Erie to Chicago, down town, 50c free; three at same rate; schr Geo, coal to Toledo, 50c for of handling; brig Helfenstein, lumber, Tawas to Tonawanda at $4.25; brig Frontier City, lumber, Tawas to Buffalo at $3.75; brig C. P. Williams, lumber, Devil River to Buffalo at $3.87½. Freights plenty at prices offered, but the majority of vessel owners refuse to accept the terms.—*Express.*

Vessels Passing the Welland Canal.

A letter from Buffalo has the following vessels passing the Welland Canal on the dates mentioned:

EASTWARD—APRIL 19.

	Where from.	Where to.
Schr J. B. Penfield	Detroit	Oswego.

APRIL 20.

	Where from.	Where to.
Prop Akron	Toledo	Ogdensb'h.
Prop Granite State	Detroit	Ogdensb'h.
Prop City of Concord	Chicago	Ogdensb'h.
Prop City of New York	Chicago	Ogdensb'h.

WESTWARD—APRIL 18.

	Where from.	Where to.
Schr Annandale	Pt. Colborne	Chatham.
Schr Wm. Kelly	Pt. Colborne	Fremont.

APRIL 19.

	Where from.	Where to.
Bark Republic	Pt. Colborne	Saginaw.
Bark Jessie Barwick	Pt. Robinson	Bear Creek
Bark Gibraltar	Pt. Colborne	Windsor.
Bark Hemisphere	Pt. Colborne	Toledo.
Schr Mont Blanc	Pt. Colborne	Detroit.
Scow Mary Everett	Pt. Colborne	Rondeau.

APRIL 20.

	Where from.	Where to.
Scor Tailer	Pt. Colborne	MarineCity

EASTWARD—APRIL 20.

	Where from.	Where to.
None.		

APRIL 21.

	Where from.	Where to.
Prop Prairie State	Toledo	Ogdensb'g.

WESTWARD—APRIL 20.

	Where from.	Where to.
None.		

APRIL 21.

	Where from.	Where to.
Prop Lowell	Ogd and Osw	Toledo.
Prop Empire	Ogd and Osw	Cleveland.
Bark St. Lawrence	St. Catharines	Milwaukee.
Bark Valetta	St. Catharines	Wallaceb'g
Bark Sir E. W. Head	St. Catharines	Wallaceb'g
Schr Q'n of the Lakes	Toronto	Chicago.
Scow Baltic	St. Catharines	Glasgow.

Miscellaneous Items.

RETURNED.—The tug Union, Captain Roach, which went to the aid of the schr Cecelia, ashore at Little Point Sauble, has returned to this port, having got the vessel off and towed her to Manistee, at which point she will load with a cargo of lumber for Chicago. Her injuries are of a trifling character.

ASHORE.—The tug Lark is reported ashore, high and dry, on the east shore.

THE WIND.—During yesterday morning the wind was from the south and southwest, and in the afternoon blew quite fresh from the north.

ARRIVALS.—Quite a number of "lumber hookers" reached this port yesterday afternoon and evening.

ARRIVAL OF A YACHT.—Mr. C. Mears' yacht reached this port, yesterday, from Lincoln, Michigan.

QUICK WORK.—The propeller St. Louis, Captain Pratt, which reached Chicago, Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and was the first boat to arrive from below this season, discharged her cargo of general merchandise, and took on board 1,500 barrels of flour and cleared at 10 o'clock on Saturday for Milwaukee, where she will finish her load. This is called rather quick work.

OFF.—The telegraph informs us that the schooner Anna O. Hanson, ashore at Long Point, Lake Erie, has been got afloat, and towed to Detroit, at which point she will receive the necessary repairs.

SCHOONER QUICKSTEP.—Captain A. McKirdy, Marine Inspector, informs us that this vessel, ashore at Long Point, Lake Erie, can be got off without much trouble.

THE P. HAYDEN.—The schooner, P. Hayden, ashore all winter at Stony Creek, Michigan, has been got off the beach, and towed into Grand Haven.

THE ST. CLAIR FLATS.—We are indebted to Captain John Prindiville for the following letter, which was received from A. Masters, whose vessel is now lying at the St. Clair Flats, dated April 21. It says: "We are laying at the flats; can't get through on account of the ice jam. It is (the ice) grounded from the flats to Algonac, and nothing has got through since last Sunday—several propellers and sail vessels having tried it and come back. There is a large fleet of vessels of all classes laying here now, waiting to get through the ice, but the prospects are that we will not get through for ten days."

The Detroit *Free Press* of Saturday says:

"The steamer City of Sandusky made her appearance in port just before dinner yesterday, having failed to proceed further on her voyage up the flats. A tug or two that started for up river, on Wednesday morning, made their way back, their supply of fuel having run short. They report an immense jam of ice at the flats, which extends for several miles, and was constantly being added to. It was piled up ten feet high in the bend, and wedged in so closely that none of the vessels dare to attempt a passage. The tug Champion with difficulty penetrated the mass for a mile or more, but as the jam would not start, and the same prospect extended as far as the eye could reach, she returned. The Sandusky reports the Magnet fast in the ice, and in danger of being crippled, and the steamer Mackinaw was also in a dangerous position. The Marine City was at anchor below, as were also the Iron City, two schooners, the tug Moore, the steam barge Oakland, and seven or eight barges. In fact, all the vessels that have cleared for up-river points for two days past are lying to for the jam to break. Word was received from beyond the flats that a large run of ice was coming down.

"A despatch received from Algonac, at noon, says that 'a heavy jam of ice extends from some distance above here to the flats. It is not probable that any boat can get through for several days.' The news was discouraging to vessels in port about to move, and especially to the tugs and steam barges about to leave for Saginaw with large tows. However, matters must have their own way, and it is quite certain that the present difficulty will be the last of the season. Three or four days more will not seriously injure anybody. [illegible] who have [illegible] for [illegible] now that there is time. Most of the detained fleet will probably drop down to port to await the opening."

We find the following items in our Detroit exchanges of Friday and Saturday:

"The blockade of St. Clair River is truly fearful. Nothing like it has been known for many years. For the entire distance from the southeast bend of the flats to Algonac there is a perfect gorge, the river from top to bottom being filled with solid ice, completely retarding the current. The gorge causes high water at points above. Recor's dock, just below St. Clair, is submerged. Nearly a hundred steam and sail craft are detained, and the aggregate cost is equal to an enormous sum. The steamers Marine City and Magnet returned on Thursday night, and the propellers Bradbury, Wabash, Oakland, Oneida, Chicago, Iron City, Mineral Rock, and Joseph L. Hurd, all returned yesterday, finding it impossible to get beyond the flats.

"There are rumors of serious damage to the steamer Huron, from her being driven upon spiles at a dock on the Canadian side."

"A telegram from Port Huron states that the steamer W. R. Clinton succeeded, yesterday forenoon, in getting out of the river into Lake Huron. The Concord also got out. A despatch from Algonac, yesterday, says: 'A heavy jam of ice extends from some distance above here to the flats. It is not probable that any boat can get through for several days.' Notwithstanding this news, the river may at any time be opened in short order. It is somewhat hazardous at this stage of proceedings to make predictions more than a few hours ahead.

"The Sandusky returned yesterday, about 2 p. m., finding it impossible to get beyond the flats. She will make another trial to-morrow."

"A letter from Port Huron, received Friday morning, says they are all blocked up with ice there, and it will be eight days before navigation will fairly open."

Another telegram from this point says: "There is ice from Point aux Barque down, but it is broken up."

ARRIVAL OF THE PROPELLER IDAHO FROM BELOW.—The fine steamer Idaho, Captain Penny, reached our harbor on Saturday afternoon at 1:30. From the Captain we learn that he left Buffalo at 6:30 a. m. Saturday, April 16, with 550 tons of general merchandise and reapers, for this port; encountered large bodies of ice on Lake Huron, and was "fast" in the ice about sixteen hours, about 150 miles from the St. Clair River; had to cut the propeller adrift and shift cargo from forward to aft end of the boat. After becoming free of ice, had a dense fog for fully 150 miles, or, in other words, to Mackinac. From this point nothing worthy of note occurred, save that there was considerable ice in the straits. Captain Penny informs us that, on Friday morning, he passed a fleet of thirty-five vessels this side of the South Manitou.

CANADA WATERS.—A special despatch from Orillia, on the 23d, says: "Lake Muskoka is all clear of ice, and the steamers will commence running next week. The ice is commencing to break up in Lake Simcoe, and the steamers will probably commence running on Monday next."

YET ON.—The tug J. P. Clark is still hard aground on Fighting Island, with little prospect of getting off unaided.

WRECKING EXPEDITIONS.—The tug U. S. Grant left Wednesday for Point au Peles to a wreck—name unknown. The Coast Wrecking Company's schooner H. W. Johnson, with pontoons, were yesterday towed down to the wreck of the propeller Hunter, and the river will very soon be relieved of a serious obstruction.—*Detroit Post, April 22.*

COLLISION.—The steamer Magnet returned from the St. Clair River last night at 8 p. m., and, in rounding to, collided with the schooner Commodore Perry, anchored abreast Shelby street. The Perry lost her jibboom and head gear. The collision was caused by the Perry showing no light. She was fortunate in receiving so little damage.—*Post.*

INSURANCE.—The Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* of Saturday remarks: "It is announced to-day that rates of insurance on cargoes were reduced to 50 cents to Buffalo, and 75 cents to Oswego, for wheat. Flour 25 cents per brl to Buffalo."

QUICK TRIP.—The steamer Sheboygan on Friday made the run from Chicago to Milwaukee, including a stop at Racine, in six and a half hours. This is very good time and was made with the ordinary pressure of steam.

TRANSFERS.—The new tug R. Wetzel has been sold by John M. Laughlin, of Buffalo, to Wetzel Bros., of Cleveland, for $6,700.

The tug Constitution was purchased recently by Captain J. M. Lundy, and others of Cleveland, for the sum of $15,000, cash. She will be engaged during the season in the towing and wrecking business in the vicinity of the Sault.

TORONTO HARBOR.—Three new buoys are to be constructed for marking the different depths of water in the western channel. They will be more conspicuous than the ordinary buoys. The old buoys were placed in the west channel, and opposite Gooderham & Worts' distillery, on the 19th, and in the east channel on the following day.

THE LAKES AND EUROPE.—The bark Wirrallie, of Cunningham, Shaw & Co.'s Cleveland and Liverpool line, will sail for England soon, as the Welland Canal is now open. The barks Thermutis and Elizabeth, of the same line, have Liverpool on the return trip during the present month.

BRIEFS.—The pennant, [illegible] charge of the [illegible] of the boat, Mr. U. McWaters, [illegible] in the city yesterday, and will at once place the buoys in position.—*Toledo Blade.*

TORONTO AND KINGSTON.—The [illegible] arrived at Toronto from Kingston Wednesday afternoon, being the first steam arrival from the lower ports this season. She was obliged to lie to [illegible] for several hours, owing to the ice, [illegible] the density of the fog which prevailed [illegible] the [illegible] of the channel from being [illegible]. The first of the Royal mail line steamers will arrive at Toronto on next Tuesday.

OTTAWA.—[illegible] Lowe, of Chatham, Ont., has obtained the government contract for the transport of [illegible] from Lachine to Fort Garry. [illegible] Lake Huron. The propeller [illegible] will be employed for the expedition.

RE-RIGGED.—The bark City of Milwaukee has been re-decked, and is now ready for business.

AMERICAN STEAMER ON LAKE ONTARIO.—The only American side-wheel steamer on Lake Ontario is the Midge, which plies between Clayton and Cape Vincent.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, formerly of St. Louis, has for the last nine years been located in this city, at No. 109 South Clark st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible] South Clark st., Chicago, [illegible] He is a graduate of the University of [illegible] and [illegible] Theory of Nervous and other Diseases. Consultations free and confidential.

Private Matters.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., the Regular Old Established Dr. Clarke, 172 South Clark st., near Monroe. CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED. [illegible] Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 172 South Clark st., Chicago.

Dr. Raphael

Describes diseases without any information from the patient, and cures without any experiments or the use of mercury, thus saving your health and life [illegible] TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, for Dyspepsia and Indigestion Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for liver complaint.

These popular remedies have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have obtained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands have been benefited by their use [illegible]

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver, and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and remove the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, create disease, which results in prostration, and finally in death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicines, can be had gratis, or sent by mail, by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

226 and 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail every alternate Saturday.

Rates of passage, payable in gold (including wine): To Brest or Havre, first cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $[illegible]. [illegible]

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway, N. Y.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

Steamers sail every fortnight, DIRECT TO LONDON, from Pier No. 3, N. R.

PARAGUAY, "DIXON," April 30, at 3 p. m.

Cabin passage, $[illegible] and $[illegible] currency; steerage, $30 in currency.

Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, at reduced rates. For passage apply at No. 54 South street, New York, or to JAS. WARRACK, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. For freight at 54 South-st., N. Y. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 5th and 21st, except when those dates fall on Sunday—then the day previous.

May 5—ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. [illegible].

May 21—ARIZONA, Capt. ——, connecting with [illegible].

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicine and attendance free.

All departures touch at Manzanillo; that of the 5th connects at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; that of the 21st for Central American ports, and those of [illegible] touch at Manzanillo.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer AMERICA, leaving April 30, 1870.

For passage tickets, or further information, apply at the office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., New York (F. R. BABY, Agent), or at General Western Agency, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

REVALENTA FOOD.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

[illegible] DU BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA FOOD, [illegible] Dyspepsia, Consumption, Nervous, Bilious, Liver, [illegible] Stomach Disorders, [illegible] DU BARRY & CO., [illegible] New York. Sold in Chicago by E. P. DWYER & CO., 91 Lake-st., and at all druggists and grocers.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Office, southeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts. COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE. Depot—North Wells-st.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake street.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Depot—Corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 South Clark-st.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Question of Appeal in Contempt—Important Decision.

A Physician Charged with an Heinous Crime Found Not Guilty.

SUPERIOR COURT.

QUESTION OF APPEAL IN CONTEMPT.

The People v. David Goodwillie. This was an attachment for contempt, by which it was sought to compel the payment of about $300, decreed to be paid by the defendant, for solicitors' fees in and about the partition of the old city cemetery property among the Milliman heirs. The defendant was brought into court by the Sheriff, when he declined to purge himself from the contempt by the payment of the money, nor would he [illegible] inability to pay. He was then committed [illegible] custody of the Sheriff. He then prayed [illegible] which was allowed, the Court deciding as follows:

This attachment issued upon a [illegible] taken some [illegible] attachment [illegible] of a sum of money, etc. Objection was [illegible] the time, that the Court had no power to enforce its order, for the payment of money, by process of contempt. I considered the question, and upon the statutes of the State, and upon the decisions, was of opinion that the Court could enforce its order in that way and enforce it by an execution, the ordinary well-known mode, or by sequestration of the real and personal estate of the defendant, in any one of these modes, and upon that the writ of attachment issued. That writ has only just now been served, and the party is not before the court, failing to purge himself from the contempt, and refusing to pay the money, the order of committal has been made, and an appeal has been prayed from that order. The question is, whether it is under our practice to allow an appeal from an order of committal in this class of cases.

We have one or two cases. The People v. Stewart & Scammon, and the case of The People v. Winkelman, in which the Supreme Court of this State has decided that a writ of error will lie from the judgment of a court in a criminal contempt, or that species of contempt which is of a *quasi* criminal nature, as where, in presence of the Judge in court, a party is guilty of disrespect or does any act which interferes with the administration of justice. There is, however, a plain distinction between these cases of criminal contempt and the class of contempts, one of which is now before me, and it should seem that those cases ought not here to apply.

In this case the writ of attachment and arrest for contempt is in the nature of process merely. It is like an execution at law or in equity for the collection of a debt. The thirteenth section of the Chancery act gives not only the right to issue execution to collect moneys which have been directed to be paid, but, as I have said, also, the right to arrest the person of the party by attachment or to sequester the property, and it should seem that either of these modes is equally a process of the court for the execution of the judgment, and that it would be as [illegible] possible to take a writ of error from an execution as from this writ of attachment to enforce all the order for the payment of money. Therefore, I should be very clearly of opinion that in this State an appeal could not lie, because, if a party, as in this case, allows an order for the payment of money to be made, without an appearance at all, [illegible] default, and the order for the payment of money is taken, and no appeal has been taken from that order, he is presumptively satisfied with it, and to allow him in a proceeding to enforce the order to appeal would be to allow him to appeal after the order was passed.

We have, however, a late case in the XLV Illinois, which, I think, must be my guide in this case. It was my guide in the decision which I rendered on the right to issue the process of attachment in this case. I think, also, it has a very strong bearing on this case. In that case there had been an order of the court several years before, for the payment of half-yearly sums by the husband to his divorced wife, as alimony. After some six or seven years the husband refused to make further payments. The Court issued an attachment, upon proper affidavits. The party was brought before the Judge, and, as in this case, refused to purge himself from his contempt. He was committed to jail. A writ of error was then prayed, and allowed, and the case taken to the Supreme Court. These questions were then considered, namely, whether it was proper for the Court, in that sort of case, to issue the process of attachment to enforce its order for the payment of alimony. The Court held that it was proper, and reasoned the case at length. It decided all the questions raised in the case against the plaintiff in error, and the writ of error was dismissed, and the party was left in jail, with the privilege, as the Supreme Court intimated, of relieving himself from his confinement by paying the debt in the usual way. In that case a writ of error was allowed by the Court, and on the case coming to the Supreme Court the writ of error was not dismissed as improperly allowed, but the case went on, was heard, and was considered, and all the questions were finally decided against the plaintiff in error. They did, however, allow the writ, and it was not only allowed in the first instance, but allowed by the Court itself. We have a late statute which has provided that in all cases where a writ of error will lie, an appeal will also lie. If a writ of error, therefore, in this case, at this stage of the proceeding, is a proper step to take, under that statute, I am obliged to allow an appeal.

But I do it simply upon the authority of this case of Wightman v. Wightman. The inclination of my mind, on the authorities, and the reason of the thing, is the other way, and all the more because we have a statute, passed in 1862, which furnishes a remedy in this kind of cases, without the necessity of the right of appeal, that whenever a party is committed to jail under an attachment issued as for contempt of court for the non-payment of money directed to be paid by the order of the court, it shall be proper for the party to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and upon coming before the Judge he shall be discharged if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Judge that he is unable to pay. That statute meets all the difficulties that ought to arise or to be considered as existing in this case. Here the party has allowed a money order to be made against him, without appeal or objection; he lies by until he is brought here on a writ of attachment, and, if allowed now to appeal, he has disarmed the Court. The only excuse which he ought to have a right, or to be allowed to state in any court, is that he is unable to pay, and, if that be the excuse, he can discharge himself from confinement.

Reluctantly, and being myself controlled by the case in 45 Illinois, I shall allow an appeal.

The solicitor, to whom the sum ordered to be paid should come, then moved for an order of sequestration, as to the property, real and personal, of the defendant. Order granted.

NOT GUILTY.

Andreas Hein v. Andrew Adams. This was an action [illegible] brought to recover for the alleged defilement of the plaintiff's daughter, Eva. The greatest peculiarity of the case consists in the fact that, notwithstanding the difficulty of making a defence in such causes, against the express oath of a female, a verdict was rendered of not guilty. It appeared on the part of plaintiff that defendant has been a practising physician for about thirteen years, and that on the 14th of March, 1869, he, having been a friend of the plaintiff's family, and their medical adviser, invited the young woman to his house to introduce her to his wife. The girl went to the house, where also was the doctor's office, where she found only the doctor, who, when she had entered the office, at once closed the doors and pulled down the window blinds. At this the girl became frightened and began to cry out; then the defendant offered her a glass of wine, saying that she should go home when she had taken that. She partook of it and became insensible, during which condition the girl alleged she was ravished, as was evidenced by her condition when she became again cognizant of passing events. When she was partially recovered, the defendant placed her in a chair, and gave her some coffee, taking her to her home at about 6 o'clock. It was also testified, by the young woman, that [illegible] a month after this, the defendant took her [illegible] parents' home to the boarding house of one [illegible]lander, on North Dearborn street, where he kept her secluded and locked up for several days, concealing the fact that she was there from her parents until they, making discovery of her whereabouts, secured her return by forcible means.

On the part of the defendant the testimony was, that on the day mentioned—the 14th of March, 1869—between the hours of 2 and 4, the defendant was in consultation with a physician by the name of Berg (over a child), on Gurley street, in the neighborhood of Blue Island avenue, which fact Dr. Berg remembered, by reference to his journal of that day. It further appeared that a man by the name of Wagner came to the defendant's house on the day stated, for the purpose of paying his bill. He got to the house some time after 1 o'clock, and found the doctor away from home, but his wife in the house. He remained at the house talking to the wife of defendant, being familiar in the family, until about 4 o'clock, when he left, having paid his bill to the wife of the defendant, whose receipt he took. Four witnesses testified as to the Frielander story, that the girl ran away from the plaintiff, her father, in April, and asked the defendant to find her a place in which to work. He found her a situation at Frielander's, at which place he never visited her during her stay, and in which she was always free to go or come.

NEW SUITS.

Marvine A. Lawrence et als (Lawrence, Nixsen & Hall) v. James Montgomery. Assumpsit. Demand, $11,000.

George W. Lyman v. The North Star Gold and Silver Mining Company. Assumpsit. Demand, $2,000.

RECORDER'S COURT.

A SUPERVISOR ACQUITTED.

James Dennis and Patrick Magner. This was an indictment for larceny, the charge being that they had stolen $85 from one Michael Crow. Magner, who is a Supervisor, was acquitted; his associate in the indictment was found guilty, the penalty being fixed at one year in the Penitentiary.

YOUNG ONES IN DIFFICULTY.

Frank Lee and William Lane pleaded guilty (under age) of larceny from Becko & Weiss, and were remanded for sentence.

USE OF A SHOVEL.

Peter Homan, indicted for an assault with a deadly weapon upon Belshazer Robald, was convicted. The assault was made with a shovel upon the head of the prosecuting witness. Sentence suspended.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The People v. John Hurley. Writ of *habeas corpus* issued. Relator is held in custody by virtue of a *mittimus* issued by Police Magistrate Salisbury, on a charge of perjury, upon evidence furnished by George S. Sandercock, James Riley, and Reuben Bennett. It is stated that the perjury is alleged to have been committed during the trial of a cause, in the Superior Court of this city, on the 18th inst., between Thomas Eagan and defendant. This was an action of trespass for an assault and battery, where the general issue was pleaded, and relator testified that Eagan struck him three times in the face, and knocked out one of his teeth. On this he was arrested for perjury, when one witness, a saloon-keeper, testified that Eagan struck but once, and another witness, whom relator supposes to be a "loafer," did likewise. He charges that this was an immaterial matter, he having been battered. Nevertheless, the Justice stated that when a man had sworn one way, and two others swore another way, it was his custom to commit the one without further ado. He charges that the whole proceeding is an attempt to compel him (relator) to forbear the collection of a judgment recovered by him against Eagan, and he avers that counsel for Eagan proposed to dismiss the perjury prosecution if relator would satisfy the judgment.

THE CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

John Jones v. The City. Case. Damages laid at $3,000. This is an action to recover for damages alleged to have been received by the sinking of a canal boat—Hiawatha—in the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Plaintiff claims that his boat and cargo were sunk by reason of impediments to navigation thrown up by Fox, Howard & Walker, contractors of the city, in the work of deepening the canal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Application to Vacate Discharge Withdrawn—Seneca Wright, of Chicago.

New Proceeding—James M. Loomis, of Chicago. Voluntary proceeding.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Parepa season of opera closed on Saturday with the performance of "The Bohemian Girl" in the afternoon and "Il Trovatore" in the evening. Upon both occasions the house was crowded to overflowing with enthusiastic audiences. When the curtain fell upon the last act of "Trovatore" Madame Rosa was twice called to the footlights, and was greeted with round after round of applause, to which she replied with bows and wafting of good-bye kisses to the enthusiastic audience. Such a successful week of opera has never been [illegible] before in Chicago.

[illegible] William Shakespeare in the [illegible] delight us for a week, with [illegible] cast, Mr. Hess has evidently [illegible] in this instance, "Whatever [illegible] is worth doing well." He has [illegible] taste, but a commendable spirit of enterprise, in leaving nothing undone which shall tend to properly produce this grand historical play. In [illegible] little to be desired; and, as far as artists are concerned, he has probably made up the strongest "Henry IV." company ever known in this country. We need not inform our readers who Hackett is, the man who for years has had the patent right to play *Falstaff*, nor who George Vandenhoff is, who leaves the reading desk to once more return to play *Hotspur*. Mr. T[illegible], who plays *Prince Hal*, is not so widely known, except among those who remember his [illegible] tion of *Romeo* with Mrs. Lander. W[illegible] *Poins*, leading man from St. Louis, pleases, and the Messrs. Nagle, Jennings, Garrison here. Mrs. [illegible] gentlemen, are well [illegible] young debutante [illegible] Morris, the recent [illegible] will play *Lady Percy* [illegible] Mrs. Howard [illegible], lately from [illegible] *Dame Quickly*. [illegible] combination of talent cannot but make this Shakespearean revival a [illegible] feature in our dramatic history. *Apropos* [illegible] the historical facts [illegible] few reminiscences [illegible] will prove interesting upon which the [illegible] the finest of all Shakespeare's [illegible].

"Henry IV" [illegible] plays, by reason of the great variety of historic [illegible] and incidents which he has interwoven with the history. The subtle, politic [illegible], fiery and impetuous *Hotspur*, "the nimble-footed, mad-cap" *Prince of Wales*, and the unrivaled humor of old *Falstaff* relieve each other with admirable effect, and keep the interest of the audience continually alive. *Henry IV.*, Bolingbroke by family name, of the house of Lancaster, acquired the crown of England by usurpation. Having been banished by Richard II., of the house of York, he returned suddenly from exile on the death of his father, John of Gaunt, took up arms against the King, obtained possession of his person, and by the aid of the great house of Northumberland, of which *Henry Percy*, surnamed *Hotspur*, was the eldest son, planted himself on the throne and caused the weak and unfortunate Richard II. to be secretly put to death. The family of Northumberland, having seated *Bolingbroke* on the throne, looked to receive favors at his hands. In this they were disappointed. *Harry Percy*, who derived his surname of *Hotspur* from his perpetual raids on the Scotch who bordered his father's country, so that his spur never was cold, married the sister of *Mortimer*, Earl of March, who was taken prisoner by *Glendower*, a Welsh chieftain, and held for ransom. *Hotspur*, in a fight at Holmedon, with a body of Scotch led by *Douglas*, took a host of prisoners, whom he also held for ransom. These prisoners the *King* demanded to be given up to him, as their ransom would be valuable. This demand *Hotspur* refused, unless the *King* would ransom his brother-in-law, *Mortimer*, in turn. Hence the feud between the *King* and the House of Northumberland, which had been smouldering, now burst forth, and the *Earl of Northumberland*, the *Earl of Worcester*, *Harry Percy*, and their adherents, took arms against the *King* and were seconded in their rebellion by the Welsh *Glendower*, *Mortimer*, who had married *Glendower's sister*, and the Scottish Chief, *Douglas*. This rebellion of *Hotspur* and his confederates is the main subject of the play.

The historical action is agreeably diversified by the tricks, jests, and never-failing humor of *Falstaff* and his companions, *Poins*, *Peto*, *Bardolph*, and the rest who lead the *Prince of Wales* [illegible] of youthful follies, which, however, he afterwards [illegible] field of battle where he carries himself gallantly and meets and conquers *Hotspur* in single combat, hand-to-hand, putting an end to the rebellion, and assuring his father's seat upon the throne.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Lucille Western changes her *repertoire* this week, appearing to-night and to-morrow night as *Nancy Sykes* in "Oliver Twist."

MUSEUM.

"Uncle Dick's Darling" is such a favorite that she will remain another week at the Museum. "She Stoops to Conquer" is underlined for a speedy revival in handsome style. Manager Aiken has made a ten-strike in securing the business services of Mr. William Austen, late of Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, who will bring experience and enterprise in connection with his duties at the Museum.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The Minstrels at the Dearborn Theatre, have underlined for this week "Jumbo Jum's College," "Martha Jane Berne," by Andy McKee, "Shoo Fly," "Scenes at Copelin's & Melander's," and "Diamond Cut Diamond. The Minstrels close their season May 28, and will take a vacation in the rural districts. The house, for two weeks, will be occupied by a very strong German musical and dramatic company, who will bring out Goethe's "Faust," Offenbach's "Marriage by Lanterns," the comedy "Bismark in Vienna," "From Step to Step," Offenbach's "Love on the Roofs," the fairy farce "Three Jolly Fellows," "Belle Helene," the melodrama "Mozart," Schiller's "Conspiracy of Fiesco," the comedy "Loving Relations," a farce "My Name is Meier," a burlesque "King Cotton," and Dumas' drama "The Eternal Jew." The company will be under the management of Messrs. Horwitz & Osterman.

RUSSIAN OPERA.

The Russian Opera Troupe, which has recently been playing engagements in New York and Boston, will arrive here, for a week's season, in the latter part of May.

PIANO SOIREE.

Mr. Alfred Pease, the eminent pianist, who has recently come here to reside, will shortly give a piano recital. In connection with Mr. Pease's arrival here, the New York *Evening Post*, an excellent musical authority, says: "Mr. A. H. Pease, the accomplished pianist, so well known in this city, intends to take up his permanent residence in Chicago. For some time past he has been living in Buffalo. Chicago is to be congratulated on securing to its musical ranks a brilliant pianist and a cultivated gentleman." We know it.

CHURCH SOIREE.

A musical and literary soiree will be given on Thursday next at the Paulina Dancing Academy, corner of Paulina and West Lake streets, for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Pilgrim Memorial Convention.

When a certain community were celebrating Forefathers' Day, a know-nothing individual remarked that he did not like this paying so much attention to foreigners. Not so do the people feel who propose, this week, to hold a National Convention in this city, for the purpose of commemorating the spirit, and the principles, and the work of the Pilgrims. It is this year, two and a half centuries since, they landed upon the solitary boulder in Plymouth Bay; but now their ideas have taken possession of the continent. That "stern and rock-bound coast" was a fancy of the poet; but there was nothing fanciful in the stern and stalwart principles of those sturdy men.

The convention will organize in Farwell Hall, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Bacon, of Yale Divinity School, will make the opening address. In the morning of the same day the Triennial Convention of the Congregational Churches of the Interior will assemble in the same place at 9 o'clock, to attend to the affairs of the Chicago Theological Seminary. On Tuesday evening, at the same place, President E. O. Haven will address the Society of Inquiry, in the Seminary. On Wednesday evening Rev. J. P. Thompson, LL.D., will address the Rhetorical Society; and, on Thursday evening, the addresses of the graduating class will be delivered.

Yesterday's Fires—A Woman Rendered Insane by Fright.

About twenty-five minutes after [illegible] last evening, Box No. [illegible] was turned in, but the Court House bell struck [illegible], indicating a fire near Twelfth and Clark streets, whereas it was on Lumber street, between Twelfth and Maxwell streets, on the West Side. The flames broke out in the second story of a frame building owned and occupied, on the first floor, as an office, by Newman, Somers & Co., lumber dealers, and on the upper floor as a dwelling, by Ephraim Schultz, foreman of their yard. The illumination was very bright and visible a long way off, and, the house being adjacent to Munn & Scott's elevator, the latter building was thought, by persons at a distance, to be burning. It was not injured, however, the flames being confined to the structure in which they originated. About $300 will cover the damage done to it, and $150 to the office furniture; insurance not ascertained. Schultz removed most of his furniture, but estimates his loss at $200; insured for $400 in the Firemen's. The cause of the fire is unknown. One sad result of the fire is that Mrs. Schultz was rendered insane by fright. As soon as she saw the fire she lost her reason, and was with difficulty taken from the building. A friend took charge of her and seated her in a chair on the sidewalk near some of her household goods. Every moment she became worse, and in half an hour was a raving maniac. Efforts were made to pacify her, but without avail. This will be a severe blow to her husband, who has had a great deal of trouble recently. As the house was untenable, she was taken to the residence of a friend on Twelfth street, and provided for and made as comfortable as possible.

—The alarm of fire from Box No. 9 at twenty minutes of 7 o'clock, last evening, was caused by the discovery of fire on the first floor of the building No. 149 South Clark street, occupied by Rhodes & James, dealers in millinery and furnishing goods. The flames originated in the back part of the st[illegible] a stove. Their stock was damaged [illegible] and water to the extent of $2,000; insured [illegible],000 in different companies. The building, which is owned by Mr. Morrison, was injured about $200; insured. Quite a large crowd collected in the street and on the sidewalks, interfering with the firemen. The ropes which the Board of Police ordered to be taken to every fire were not brought out, and the only way the people could be kept at a distance was by turning the water on them.

—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm from Box No. 256 was necessitated by fire in the two-story frame building No. 131 Fulton street, owned and occupied by John Shay. Loss trifling; insured for $700 in the Commercial. A defective flue was the cause.

—At half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Policeman Brown discovered and extinguished an incipient fire in a room occupied by Dr. Wadsworth, in the building No. 79 Monroe street. A lot of rags, saturated with oil, in a bureau at the foot of a bed in which the doctor was sleeping, ignited from spontaneous combustion. Very little damage was done.

—Some excited individual turned in Box No. 251, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, calling several steamers to the corner of Kinzie street and Milwaukee avenue, and costing the city about $75 for fuel and wear and tear of machinery.

Murderous Assault—A Cripple Struck on the Head with a Billiard Cue.

About 8 o'clock last evening, four young men, Michael Shone, —— Reinhardt, Thomas Brennan, and another, whose name is unknown, who had been playing "pigeon-hole" in Keller's saloon, corner of Rush and Kinzie streets, began quarrelling about the number of runs each had made. They all became angry, and would have had a fist fight had not Shone seized a cue and struck Brennan on the head. This effectually ended the dispute, as Brennan fell to the floor insensible, and the others ran out of the door and made their escape. The wounded boy, for he is only about 20 years of age, was taken to the residence of his mother, on the corner of Michigan and Rush streets, and Dr. Winer was sent for to attend him. He examined the wound, which is about three and a half inches long and an inch wide, and pronounced it not dangerous. It was at first thought that the skull was fractured. Brennan is a cripple, having, when 11 years of age, fallen down and broken his back, and ever since has been very delicate. When the assault was made known to the police authorities, several officers started in pursuit of the three young men, and up to 11 o'clock last night had succeeded in arresting Shone and Reinhardt. As the other was not known to them he was not captured, but will probably be to-day. If the ordinance relative to minors lounging in saloons and playing "pigeon hole" had been enforced by those whose duty it is to enforce it, this affray would not have taken place. As there are many other tippling places where youths are allowed to congregate and play such games, similar occurrences may be avoided in future by its enforcement.

Bethel Mission.

The friends of this mission will be glad to learn that it is still in existence, and, although not receiving so many guests as during the winter, is never without a few wanderers to whom the Sunday morning breakfast and the services following are probably a very oasis in the desert. M. H. Pogson, the late agent of the mission, having transferred his services to another field of labor, those who are inclined to aid in this good work will please remit donations in money or cast-off clothing to Rev. J. H. Leonard, No. 179 Huron street. The public are invited to come to the breakfast at 9 a. m., on any Sunday, and see, and hear for themselves some of the good being effected by this unostentatious little charity.

Garroters at Work.

A German named Edward T. Schauffman, who resides at No. 49 North Desplaines street, was garroted and robbed of $250 and a gold watch and chain, on West Randolph street, near May, about half past 9 o'clock last evening. He recently came from New Orleans, and left his boarding house early in the evening and took a walk to Union Park. On his way home, at the hour mentioned, the footpads stopped him, and one struck him on the head with some kind of an instrument, knocking him down. The other then took his money and watch. A gentleman named R. L. Sweitzer, who was going home from church, found him on the corner of Curtis and Randolph streets, and took him to the Union Street Station, where he made known his loss. His clothes were covered with mud, and he said he had not been drinking; but it is supposed that he took his greenbacks out in a saloon where his assailants were, and they followed him until a favorable opportunity presented itself to relieve him of it.

Found Drowned in the Lake.

A young man named Joseph Desiron, while fishing in the lake at the foot of Washington street, yesterday afternoon, observed the body of a man floating in the water about twenty feet from the breakwater. With the aid of his line he pulled the body towards him, and, with the assistance of a friend, [illegible] it to the shore. Deputy Coroner Spears was notified, and held an inquest, but [illegible] was elicited tending to prove his identity. [illegible]ceased is about 40 years of age, and has dark hair and sandy whiskers. He had no coat on, but from his pantaloons, which are blue duck, it is supposed he was a sailor. The body was sent to the dead house.

The Hyde Park House.

Pleasure-seekers hereabouts will be sorry to learn that the Hyde Park House, about the only suburban place of public resort that Chicago can boast of, has closed. A variety of circumstances led to this, the principal one being a want of patronage sufficient to "make it pay." We have heard it stated that the proprietors lost $20,000 during the past three years. The Town Trustees of Hyde Park, at a recent meeting, refused to grant the house a liquor license, and thereby cut the proprietors off from a large source of revenue.

Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning Deputy Coroner Spears held an inquest, at No. 8 Carrier street, on the remains of Michael Hanna, 11 years of age, who died at 3 a. m., from injuries received by being run over by a train of cars on the Northwestern Railroad, near the intersection of Augusta street, on Saturday afternoon. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

Miscellaneous.

The dwelling of Mr. Lee, No. 455 South State street, was entered by burglars, on Saturday night, and robbed of clothing and jewelry of the value of $150.

—A man named Fred. Braddock, who boards at No. 263 North Water street, has been missing since Friday night. He had considerable money with him and was last seen in a low dive at No. 246 Michigan street. Foul play is suspected.

—The bagnio of Sarah Jane Lewis, on Fourth avenue, was visited by the police about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and Sarah and six inmates were "pulled" into the Armory, to await a hearing this morning.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Plashing the Hedge—More About Oats—Red Raspberries—Culture of the Rape—Hired Help—The Fruit Crop.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 23.

PLASHING THE HEDGE.

"Bill Hook" writes, under date of the 11th, and gives a pencil sketch of a bill-hook for this purpose, saying: "In reading your article on hedge plashing, it appears to me that you lack the proper tool to do the work with. In England it is called a bill-hook, and I feel sure you will appreciate it if you once give it a trial." The English bill-hook is of little use in pruning the Osage orange; a common axe, or what we might call a slashing knife, on a long handle, are to be preferred. The long handle bill-hook, on sale at the implement stores in Chicago, is a most useful article for a part of the work, but a light axe, for most of the work is worth a dozen bill-hooks. The English hedger has to do with a different plant from the thorn, and knows little of our Yankee crops. A bill-hook is useful in almost every form, and I would like to see more of them in use, but for our Osage hedges they must give place to more efficient tools.

MORE ABOUT OATS.

Lafayette Holmes, of Holes Creek, Ohio, writes to THE TRIBUNE as follows: "I send you a sample of white oats that have the same habit of growth of the black oats, but the latter yield more."

The sample sent is undoubtedly the White Polish oat, somewhat similar to the Excelsior, if not identical with it.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your WEEKLY of the 7th you desired samples of Black Oats. I have complied with the request by sending a sample. They are a side oat and very good yielders, producing about sixty bushels to the acre, and weighing forty pounds to the bushel. These oats I sell to my neighbors for forty cents per bushel. But I think if I could get THE TRIBUNE to puff them a little, and give them a name, we might make a good thing out of it. Now, I don't know how liberal the Surprise and Norway oat men are; but I would be willing to divide the spoils, and it would be a good thing for both of us. But unless I can get THE TRIBUNE to name and puff them, I can make no more out of them, for there are too many men here like Sam Jones, who keep a slate; and what is worse than all, they take THE TRIBUNE, and are not easily humbugged. W. H. J.

There is no doubt that this sample is also identical with the Norway pea oats of our modest friend Ramsdell, and has already too many names. THE TRIBUNE modestly declines this part of the very generous offer, and, as they have been puffed sufficiently already, all our correspondent will need is to offer them to the great Norway oat house at a dollar a bushel to help fill up the cargo of 200,000 bushels that is to go to Norway next autumn. It is getting late for seed oats except in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Any subscriber of THE TRIBUNE may have our share of the spoil and do his own naming, calling them Tartarian, Polish, Side oats, or Ramsdell, as he may choose, and may have, in addition, a certificate that they are genuine, with the right to sell them in Norway or North America, at such price as he may be able to contract with parties.

RED RASPBERRIES.

C. E. Frisby, of Crystal Lake, sends sample of roots of the "Kirtland," a red raspberry, that he has found to produce fine crops in McHenry County. Mr. Frisby thinks this berry has not had a fair trial, at least south of Chicago, among the growers of fruit for the early market, and sends the plants for trial.

It is well known that the red raspberries have not thus far given good satisfaction to market gardeners in the central and south part of the State, and, until we find some better mode of managing them than has been attained, we shall have little hope of success. This plant [illegible] cool, moist climate, in the neighborhood of large bodies of water, and to this fact may be attributed the success of this fruit at Cleveland, where it originated, as well as at Crystal Lake. Taking these facts as a basis, it may be reasonable to suppose that it might be successful along the east side of Lake Michigan and in all moist locations, with mild temperatures. It is true that the fruit would come to market late in the season, when it is full of the late summer and autumn fruits from points further south, and might not command a good price in such a competition, yet the experiment is worth trying on a small scale. Our friends over the lake have tested many of the red raspberries; but for some reason they are not pleased with them. Whether the "Kirtland" has been in their hands I do not know. In the more dry climate of Central and South Illinois we can hope less from it, unless by mulching and partial shade we may give it a more natural condition. I may add that this is not a new variety, to be put on the market by speculators, but one well known and fully described for years in our fruit books. It bears the name of Professor Kirtland, who first called attention to it. There is no question about the value of the fruit, but the point is as to its relative value for market. Like all red raspberries, it will sucker badly. I have tested many kinds of red raspberries here without success; but will give these a place, to see what can be made of them. I do this the more willingly for the reason that we have lost sight of many old varieties, and are constantly asking for something new. Then again we are making progress in the better understanding of their natural habits, and give them treatment accordingly. If we will irrigate the Alpine or so-called Mexican strawberries, and thus give them their natural condition, they would no doubt astonish us with fine crops. The strawberry crop on our prairies was a very uncertain one until we learned to mulch them with prairie hay or straw. We must be less hasty in throwing aside new or old plants before we see if we have not neglected some conditions necessary to success. While on this subject we may mention

THE CULTURE OF RAPE SEED

as one seriously affected by the hygrometric condition of the climate. I have grown several crops of the summer crop, while residing near Chicago. This plant belongs to the cabbage family, and delights in a deep, moist soil, and cool, damp atmosphere. It will not prove a paying crop in any district subject to drouth, a dry air or high temperature. Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, and Michigan are better suited to it. The oil is easily pressed out, and after being treated with sulphuric acid, is a superior lamp oil, as I have often proved by experience. Some thousands of gallons of this oil have been sold and consumed in Chicago under the name of winter sperm oil, and I doubt if it was ever sold under its true name. The manufactory of this oil was in the town of Addison, DuPage County, and any of the old farmers among the Germans can give a history of its rise and progress as a crop. The same cause that brought mustard culture to an end in Ohio closed out this crop in Illinois,—the dryness and heat of the season at which the seed matured. The man who can make a crop of cabbage, year after year, may succeed with rape, but the ordinary farmer will report a failure in all seasons that are not both wet and cool.

HIRED HELP.

In the large cities we have offices where men seek for or offer their labor on the market. In our villages we have the boarding-houses and saloons, that very poorly perform the same services, that is, after the laborer is no longer of value to these institutions. At Danville, in Vermilion County, one of the implement dealers keeps a blank book, in which is recorded the wants of both classes,—the man who has the labor and the man who wants it,—together with a brief note of what is wanted and what can be done. If this system could be extended throughout the State, it must result in a great saving of time to both parties. In the case under notice no charge is made, but is done simply to do the parties a favor, and to make the store more directly the headquarters of the farmers. It is probable that a small fee to cover the time spent in the matter would not be objected to. This system might be extended to domestic help also.

THE FRUIT CROP.

The snow storm of the night of the 16th did no apparent damage to the fruit crop in this part of the State, and everything of the kind, from peaches down, is promising; even the seeds of the soft maples, that are often nipped with frost in the open grounds, are in fine condition. The faces of all the farmers that one meets are round and smiling, and thus far everything in the rural districts has a wonderfully pleasing prospect. The demand for apple, cherry, and pear trees is brisk, and all will be planted that the nurseries can furnish. RURAL.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

A Revenue Tariff and a Protective Tariff.

A High Tariff and Agriculture.

We make from the speech of the Hon. S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, on the tariff, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, the following extract on a distinction which many of the advocates of a high tariff assert is a distinction without a difference. Mr. Marshall said:

A distinguished Senator is reported to have said from the stump, during the last political canvass in Ohio, that he did not know the difference between a revenue and a protective tariff. This, if a candid statement of a fact, was a most humiliating confession coming from a gentleman occupying his commanding official position. That the two ideas have often been intermingled in theory and in practice, to the great confusion of the public is undeniable. That they are entirely separate and distinct, and indeed in one respect antagonistic, is equally unquestionable. A duty or tariff for revenue is an import tax laid to raise money for the government, and, in its simplest and purest form, it is so laid that every dollar paid goes into the public treasury. A duty or tariff for protection is an import tax laid wholly or in part for the purpose of protecting certain persons, classes, or interests from foreign competition; in other words, to enable them to sell their productions to other citizens of this country for more money, that is, at a higher price that they could if free competition were permitted. In this latter case the sum paid by the consumers goes not into the public treasury, but wholly or in part from the pockets of the consumers directly into the pockets of the favored or protected classes or interests. That a particular tax may operate as a revenue and protective duty at the same time, does not alter the fact or disprove the position that the two are entirely distinct and easily distinguishable in principle and object and in their effect upon the public prosperity.

A REVENUE DUTY.

To illustrate: we levy a duty of 5 cents per pound on the importation of coffee, and 25 cents per pound upon tea. Of the first we import (to state it in round numbers) 230,000,000 pounds per annum, and derive a revenue therefrom of over $11,500,000. Of tea we import 40,000,000 pounds, and derive a revenue therefrom of nearly $10,000,000. Undoubtedly it would be a good thing if we could receive coffee and tea without this tax, as it would be desirable to be exempt from taxation of every character. But we must have revenue, and to get revenue for the purposes of government there must be taxation somewhere; and the true inquiry of the statesman is to ascertain how and from what source the necessary revenues can be raised with the least burden and annoyance to the people and the least interference with their productive energies.

There are over $21,000,000 derived from these two articles, and if the tax is removed therefrom this sum must be raised by taxation elsewhere. The sum paid on each amounts to about 25 cents *per capita* per annum for the entire population of the United States. These articles are of almost universal consumption, but they are not absolute necessaries in the sense in which bread, and salt, and shoes, and clothing are necessaries, and the tax is pretty equally distributed in proportion to the means and style of living of the consumers. Starting out in my investigations with a different impression, I have, after mature consideration, come to the conclusion that this sum cannot be so easily raised from any other source, or in any manner where it will be more equitably distributed, or the burden less felt by the people.

I do not mean by this that the tax on these articles should not be reduced. It is my opinion that a cheapening of these articles will very largely increase the consumption; and this may be done by a reduction of the tax within reasonable limits without a reduction of the revenue. This was the experience of Great Britain, as I shall show hereafter, and I do not doubt that the result would be the same here. But these articles cannot now be safely abandoned as a source of revenue. The duty is a tax and a burden most unquestionably, as is every duty, and to be gotten rid of at the earliest practicable moment. But it has this advantage over the great majority of taxes imposed by our tariff; it is not laid for the benefit of any special or favored class; it is purely and exclusively a revenue tax; it enhances the price of no other commodity; it does not cripple navigation, commerce, or agriculture, as does the tariff on iron and steel; it does not weaken the productive energies of our country; and, above all, every dollar of the tax that the people pay thereon goes into the public treasury.

A PROTECTIVE DUTY.

On the other hand, there is a class of duties imposed on articles of consumption that are imported from foreign countries, and which are also produced in our own. Such are salt, cotton, and woollen goods, iron and its manufactures, and the like. On these the tax may be so imposed that importation will continue. The effect of this will be, as every one will readily comprehend, to increase to the consumers, to the extent of the tax, the cost of the article, whether of foreign or home production. To illustrate: If the government lays a duty of 20 cents on every yard of flannel imported, the importer must pay this before he can bring it into the country. This is, of course, an integral part of the cost of the flannel to him, and he adds it to the price of the article. The price is that much higher in the market, and it must be paid eventually by the consumer. But the effect is also to enhance the price of the same article of domestic production to the same extent. The importer pays the tax, the domestic manufacturer does not. The domestic manufacturer is therefore benefited; that is, protected, to the extent of 20 cents per yard on every yard of flannel he may produce. The consumers are compelled to pay the enhanced price on all, both [illegible]ported and the domestic [illegible] of domestic flannel for every one yard of the imported consumed in this country the plain and palpable result is, that of every $10 paid by the consumers by reason of this tax the government gets $1 and the protected class gets $9. It is estimated by a well-informed writer on these subjects that under the operation of the tariff on woollen goods the cost of these goods has been enhanced to the consumers in this country $112,000,000 per annum (some estimate it $20,000,000 more). In other words, the consumers pay a tax on these goods amounting to $112,000,000 per annum. Of this the government gets about $20,000,000. Thus, under the protection system, to collect a revenue of $20,000,000 the government levies a tax on woollen goods of $112,000,000, $90,000,000 of which are levied for the benefit of the protected classes.

It is no answer to this to tell me that of some articles of woollen production the prices are as low as when the infamous tariff on woollens was enacted. Since then our currency has approached 30 per cent nearer to the gold standard, and the consumers are entitled to the benefits of this difference. And besides this the constant tendency of modern civilization is to cheapen the prices of staple articles of manufacture, and it is restrictive legislation alone that would deprive the people of the great advantage thereof. It is really amusing to hear the advocates for monopoly claim as the result of their oppressive taxation those changes which are produced by the appreciation of our currency, discoveries in mechanics and chemistry, improvements in machinery, cheaper modes of transportation, diminished cost of raw material, and all those things, in fact, which go to make up the progress of this wonderful age. The true test is, are we deriving the benefits of this progress; can we now procure articles of consumption as cheap as the people of other nations or does the tariff step in the way as an obstruction to prevent us from doing so?

A PROHIBITORY TAX.

But the duties on a large number of articles that enter into the general consumption of the people, many of them absolutely necessary for their comfort and happiness, are so diabolically high as to be absolutely or virtually prohibitory, cutting off all importations, and, consequently, all the revenues derived therefrom. In such cases there is a double fraud and robbery; a robbery of the people of their substance, and a robbery of government of its revenues. Such are the duties laid upon many of the articles of woollen manufacture, such as the flannels, shirts and drawers, shawls, blankets, druggets, carpets, etc., that go into the general consumption of the masses. The enormous tax laid on these articles, amounting, in some instances, to over 200 per cent, and in the aggregate to many million dollars, is collected regularly from the consumers, just as the tax on coffee and tea is collected, but with this important difference: that not one dollar of this immense tax paid on these manufactured articles goes into the public treasury, but every dollar thereof goes from the pockets of the consumers into the tills of the manufacturers. This is "protection"—"protection of home industry;" the very devil of protection in its worst and most objectionable form, with its horns and cloven foot exposed to public indignation. But whatever form, or under whatever illusive and captivating disguise it may appear, it is the same child of fraud and sin, the spoiler of an unsuspecting and credulous people.

On the question of a high tariff on the agricultural interest of the country Mr. Marshall said:

The farmer starting to his work has a shoe put on his horse with nails taxed 67 per cent, driven by a hammer taxed 54 per cent; cuts a stick with a knife taxed 50 per cent; hitches his horse to a plow taxed 50 per cent, with chains taxed 67 per cent. He returns to his home at night and lays his weary limbs on a sheet taxed 58 per cent, and covers himself with a blanket that has paid 2[illegible] per cent. He rises in the morning, puts on his humble flannel shirt taxed 80 per cent, his coat taxed 50 per cent, shoes taxed [illegible] per cent, and hat taxed 70 per cent; opens family worship by a chapter from his Bible taxed 25 per cent, and kneels to his God on an humble carpet taxed 150 per cent. He sits down to his humble meal from a plate taxed 40 per cent, with knife and fork 35 per cent; drinks his coffee taxed 47 per cent or tea 78 per cent, with sugar 70 per cent; seasons his food with salt taxed 100 per cent, pepper 297 per cent, or spice 379 per cent. He looks around upon his wife and children all taxed in the same way; takes a chew of tobacco taxed 100 per cent, or lights a cigar taxed 120 per cent, and then thanks his stars that he lives in the freest and best government under heaven. If on the Fourth of July he wants to have the star-spangled banner of real bunting, he must pay the American Bunting Company of Massachusetts 100 per cent for this glorious privilege. No wonder, sir, that the Western farmer is struggling with poverty, and conscious of a wrong somewhere, although he knows not whence the blow comes, that is chaining him to a life of endless toil, and reducing his wife and children to beggary.

TARIFF OF 1842.

When the tariff of 1842 was enacted the maximum duty was 20 per cent. By that act, the average of duties on protected articles was more than doubled. The result was the cutting off of importations, the consequent decrease of exports, and great injury of the market for our own productions; the enhancement of the price of all manufactured articles, and at the same time not merely a relative, but an actual, decline in the wages of labor and the prices paid for the productions of the farm. This produced wide-spread distress, and led to almost universal dissatisfaction, especially in the agricultural districts. In 1845, three years after this tariff had gone into operation, the Secretary of the Treasury caused to be prepared two circulars, one with forty- and the other twenty-eight interrogatories, which were sent into all parts of the country and placed in the hands of manufacturers, merchants, leading farmers, public officials, and others, to ascertain as near as possible the actual condition of the business of the country. The manufacturers, as a class, generally declined to answer, or to give any information in regard to their business, and especially in regard to the profits on their capital invested. But a great deal of valuable testimony from all parts of the country was elicited, nevertheless, which is published in Volume 2, Executive Documents, first session Twenty-ninth Congress. This evidence, which is quite voluminous, is curious and worthy of a patient study, and established satisfactorily these propositions.

1. That during the existence of the tariff of 1842 the price of all manufactured articles was greatly enhanced;
2. That the price of the productions of the farm was reduced;
3. That the average profit of farmers on the capital invested in their business did not exceed from 2 to 3 per cent;
4. That the profits of manufacturers on the capital invested in their business were generally from 10 to 50 per cent, and sometimes even greater;
5. That the effect of this high tariff had been injurious, and in many instances disastrous to the agricultural, the ship-building, and the navigation interests; and
6. That the wages of labor had not advanced, but on the contrary had generally declined, in consequence of said high tariff.

I cannot, of course, give here any considerable portion of this evidence; it is accessible, and gentlemen can examine for themselves. But I cannot refrain from giving a portion of the evidence of a gentleman well known in my State, Hon. Braxton Parrish, who has held various important offices, State and Federal, and who is now a venerable and highly respected citizen of my own district. Writing from Shawneetown to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Parrish says:

"The profit [on farming] has not exceeded 3 per cent since 1842." * * * * "For the ten years preceding wheat ranged from 75 cents to $1 per bushel, corn from 25 to 40 cents. During the latter period, in 1844, wheat 50 cents per bushel; 1845, 40 cents. Corn has fallen from 20 to 12½ cents per bushel. Laborers could save for the ten years preceding 1842 from $70 to $80 per annum; since the latter period their wages will scarcely sustain them. Within the periods mentioned labor has fallen from $12 and $15 to $7, and even $5 per month." * * * * "The protected articles are much higher now, in general, than in 1842. The grower of agricultural products has been compelled to live almost entirely within his own resources. Sugar is extensively disused; so of cotton fabrics, other than those manufactured on domestic looms. Home-made woollens are extensively used as a substitute for cottons. Horses, cattle, mules, and live hogs have fallen within the period mentioned 50 per cent."

The testimony of Hon. William M. Jackson, of Chicago, and Murray McConnell, J. A. McDougal, and D. Robb, of Jacksonville, is to the same effect. Mr. Robb estimates the average profits of farmers at two per cent, and adds that:

"Before 1842 wheat was 70 cents, corn 20 cents; since 1842, wheat 50 cents, corn 12½ cents. Prices of all kinds of produce are lower since the tariff. Pork, the last three years, 2 cents, beef 2 cents, horses $35, mules $30. Previous to that time, horses $60, mules $40, pork 4 cents, beef 4 cents."

Mr. Parrish adds to his testimony the following admirable remarks, which are as true and appropriate to-day as when they were written:

"It is a law of trade that the exports and imports of nations must bear some equal proportion to each other. The effect of a high tariff, such as that of 1842, must prove fatal to the agricultural interests in enhancing the prices of many necessaries of life, impairing the value of agricultural products, and closing the best foreign markets against us by levying such high duties upon imports that we cannot afford to introduce them into the country. Many articles of merchandise are higher now in this State than they were previous to 1842, and agricultural products lower."

From Massachusetts Hon. Johnson Gardner reports the average profits on capital engaged in agricultural pursuits at not exceeding 2 per cent, and says:

"There are in the State manufactures of all kinds. Their profits for the last three years have not been less than 25 or 30 per cent."

Even from protected Rhode Island Hon. E. Wilbur, of Newport, Collector, furnishes this table, showing how farm products were affected in that State:

	Prices. 1839 to 1842.	Prices. 1843 to 1845.
Hay, per ton	$15.00	$12.00
Corn, per bushel	93	70
Rye	1.00	67
Oats	42	37
Potatoes	36	30
Onions	37	25
Beef	6	4
Pork	10	6

He furnishes, also, a more extended and more valuable table to the same effect, too long to be produced here, but which will be found on Page 335 of the document referred to. He says that "the manufacturers refuse to answer questions in regard to their profits; a fair estimate is probably 20 to 30 per cent;" that he furnished the several agents of manufacturing companies with copies of the questions; that the agents refused to answer; and that the facts set forth refer to the County of Newport, and are to be regarded as estimates.

Similar testimony was received from various portions of the Union; and while many strong high-tariff arguments were received, and many explanations were made of the causes that produced the decay of public prosperity (which was, doubtless, as in all other instances, effected to some extent by other causes), it appears, beyond all question, that the high tariff of 1842 did not bring the promised prosperity to the country, and that during its existence the agricultural interests were less prosperous than in almost any period of our history.

This most disastrous tariff was superseded by the low revenue tariff of 1846, which gave new life to commerce and restored the public prosperity. The decade that followed was unquestionably the most prosperous [illegible] unknown and unfelt, the expenses of living were light, and labor was everywhere amply rewarded. The effect on the country of the low tariff of 1846 was similar to that produced in England by the reduction of taxes under the leadership of Sir Robert Peel. At the very next session of Congress after its passage the Secretary of the Treasury reported that:

"We are beginning to realize the benefits of the new tariff. By a freer interchange of commodities, the foreign market is opened to our agricultural products, our tonnage and commerce are rapidly augmenting, our exports enlarged, and the price enhanced, exchanges are in our favor, and specie is flowing within our limits. The country was never more prosperous, and we have never enjoyed such large and profitable markets for all our products."

Mr. Chairman, all along the line of history the testimony is overwhelming that high tariffs enhance the price of everything the farmer must buy, and at the same time deprive him of his best markets and reduce the relative and often the absolute prices of everything that he has to sell; thus perpetrating upon him a double robbery.

A Card.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In the proceedings of the convention held at Bloomington on the 20th inst., as published in your paper of the 21st, I am reported as having said that "that convention would be a failure," &c., which, taken in connection with what follows, makes nonsense.

What I did say was, that that convention and all similar ones would result in no good to those complaining, unless they made common cause throughout the State and elected a Legislature that would enact remedial laws, and Judges who had sympathy enough with the people to sustain them when justice was on their side.

I know it is of little consequence what an humble person like myself says, does, or thinks on this question. But by what I have said above I am willing to stand and act. There is no other remedy for the burdens under which the people are being crushed into poverty; and for one, I will hereafter vote for no man, either for legislator or Judge, whom I do not feel that I can trust to do justice to the people on the question of which I am writing.

There are multitudes of honest, industrious citizens in this country,—the very foundation upon which the superstructure of our free institutions is reared, who, though they could not perhaps answer the arguments of ingenious attorneys and sharp capitalists in favor of vested rights, who yet know and feel in their inmost souls that they are wronged and robbed by railroads and other soulless corporations, and the day must and will come when these fast multiplying thousands will have justice or vengeance. God forbid it should be the latter.

Yours truly, JOHN H. BRYANT.

PRINCETON, April 22, 1870.

The Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

On last Friday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, there was quite an excitement on Washington street, near Wells, caused by the accidental taking fire of a large kettle of boiling tar belonging to Powell, Getchell & Co., roofers. The intense and brilliant conflagration soon drew together a large crowd of people. Soon, however, there came a boy to the scene with a Babcock Fire Extinguisher, from the adjoining office of Underwood & Co. A tiny stream, charged with non-combustible gases, was turned upon the flames, and, to the astonishment of all who witnessed the operation, the fire was extinguished in a little more than five seconds.

Apropos of what the Extinguisher will do with fires that water will not put out, we notice the following in our despatches from Cincinnati: "The steamer General Lytle caught fire around one of her chimneys, last evening, while on the way from Louisville to this city, producing a great excitement. A landing was effected, and the fire extinguished with a fire extinguisher, though it refused to yield to water."

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Especial Notice.—The Famous Halford Sauce, this day advertised in our columns, is in use at Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.
Grand " "
St. Nicholas " "
Metropolitan " "
Continental " Philadelphia.
Girard " "
Burnett House, Cincinnati.
St. Nicholas Hotel, "
Sherman House, Chicago.
Tremont "
and at the residences of gentlemen who will have the best.
For sale by STANTON & CO., and all first-class grocers.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age is causing great excitement in Boston. It should cause young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22; his bride 37. He swears she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck, and hands. Poor youth. He probably found that her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistible.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventative against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

St. James Hotel, Boston, Mass.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.
In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to four dollars per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

The dusty and weary traveller will find excellent bath-rooms at the American House, Boston. Airy rooms, billiard halls, vertical railway, cafe, reading-room, and a superior cuisine, render this a favorite house with travellers.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MARRIED.

DRENNAN—AMES—In this city, April 19, at the residence of the bride's sister (Mrs. Dr. Austin), by the Rev. A. P. Foster, D. O. Drennan, of Chicago, to Miss Nellie Ames, of Mexico, N. Y.

Mexico and Oswego, N. Y., papers please copy.

DIED.

SCHUYLER—In this city, April 24, 1870, Alice Byford, only child of Daniel J. and May B. Schuyler, aged 3 months and 2 days.

Funeral from No. 194 Michigan avenue, at 2 o'clock, Monday, the 25th.

Amsterdam, N. Y., papers please copy.

HOSMER—In this city, at the residence of her son-in-law, D. F. Haskell, 127 Twenty-fourth street, Sunday morning, April 24, Mrs. Elmina Hosmer, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral from the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, on Congress street, between State and Wabash avenue, on Monday the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock m.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.
FRANK E. AIKEN............Proprietor and Manager
Reign of Comedy and Farce.
ANOTHER POPULAR SUCCESS.
The Modern Gallery of Heroes.
UNCLE DICK.
MARY BELTON.
REGINALD CHEVENIX.
SAM, THE TINKER
THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE NIGHTLY APPLAUDED.
SECOND WEEK of the highly-successful comedy-drama, in three acts, by H. J. Byron, Esq.,
UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.
Pronounced by press and public of England and America one of the most charming and pleasing domestic comedies which the present age has produced.
EVERY EVENING during the week; also for the GRAND MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY; concluding with
THAT TERRIBLE TINKER.
MONDAY, April 25, for the MATINEE, repetition of
"LUCRETIA BORGIA."
To conclude with
THE TWO PUDDIFOOTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT EMOTIONAL ARTISTE,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
SUPPORTED BY
MR. JAS. A. HERNE,
AND THE FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY
MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 25 and 26, LUCILLE WESTERN in her wonderful personation of
NANCY SIKES,
In Charles Dickens' Thrilling Picture of London Life, entitled
OLIVER TWIST.
Wednesday (only time)—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
Thursday—THE CHILD-STEALER.
Friday—EAST LYNNE (last time).
Saturday—LUCILLE WESTERN MATINEE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS & CO...............Lessees and Managers.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.
The unprecedented combination for a grand Shakespearean revival, and the production of the immortal bard's great historical play,
KING HENRY IV.,
Of such artists as
JAMES H. HACKETT | GEORGE VANDENHOFF
As Falstaff. | As Hotspur.
JAMES H. TAYLOR as.....................Prince Hal
GEORGE D. CHAPLIN as.....................Poins
JOSEPH E. NAGLE as.....................King Henry IV.
J. W. JENNINGS as.....................Francis
G. W. GARRISON as.....................Worcester
Mrs. ANNA MORRIS as.....................Lady Percy
Mrs. HOWARD ROGERS as.....................Dame Quickly
And the entire cast proportionately strong throughout, with appointments rich and unexceptionably complete in every department, cannot but be recognized as the great dramatic event of the age.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, APRIL 25.

DEARBORN THEATRE.
MANNING'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY, APRIL 25, entire change of programme. Everything new except Shoo Fly!
First week of the intensely laughable sketch, cast to the full strength of this great Star Company, entitled
Diamond Cut Diamond.
First week of MARTHA JANE BERNE, by the original and only ANDY McKEE.
GRAND VOCAL QUARTETTE!
SCENES AT COPELIN AND MELANDER'S,
SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!!
The bill for this week is one of the best selected yet presented. Everything chaste, sparkling and refined.

EDUCATIONAL.
DYHRENFURTH COLLEGES
OFFICE,
Nos. 116 & 118 Randolph-st.
The EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS and LADIES' SEMINARY reopen, after vacation, MONDAY, April 25.
The BUSINESS COLLEGE is open all the year round.

AUCTION SALES.
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
223 SANGAMON-ST.
Dwelling House at Auction,
Without reserve, for cash, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on MONDAY MORNING, April 25, at 11½ o'clock, on the premises, 223 Sangamon-st.
House to be removed on or before April 30.

No. 337 North LaSalle-st.
Entire Household Furniture, &c.,
At Auction by
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
On TUESDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the 3-story marble front dwelling, No. 337 LaSalle-st.
The entire household furniture, consisting of parlor sets, chamber suits, Brussels carpets, mirrors, dining-room and kitchen furniture, bedding, mattresses, &c. The whole has been in use but a short time, and will be sold without reserve.

REGULAR SALE
OF
GLASSWARE,
Crockery, Table Cutlery,
Hardware, Plated Ware, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 27, 1870, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

678 Wabash-av.
Genteel Furniture, Brussels Carpets, &c.
At Auction by
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 27, at 10 o'clock, at Marble-front dwelling, 678 Wabash-av., the entire household effects, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, Brussels and other carpets, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Trade Sale
OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Cassimeres, Balmoral Skirts, Linens, Fine Silks, Dress Goods, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Hemp and Wool Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY MORNING, April 28, 1870, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

608 WABASH-AV.
GENTEEL FURNITURE,
BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on FRIDAY MORNING, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling No. 608 Wabash-av. The entire household effects, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels Carpets, &c.

By G. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTION SALE
Of the Balance of the Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
Shelving, Drawers, Partitions, Show Windows, Curtains, &c.,
In Store 212 South Clark-st., between Adams and Quincy, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Catalogue Sale
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
On WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 9½ a. m., consisting of all grades and styles of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS.
WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
BALS., CONG. & SLIPPERS,
Including some fine Rochester-made
SERGE GOODS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By W. B. LANGLEY.
AT AUCTION.
The entire household furniture of a family about leaving the city, consisting of chamber sets, mirrors, stoves, office furniture, &c., on MONDAY, April 25, at 10 o'clock.
W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer,
176 South Clark-st.

By E. F. THOMAS & CO.
220 and 222 West Lake-st.
Household furniture, nearly new, of 14 rooms, cook and parlor stoves, glass, crockery, and plated ware, by auction, this day, Monday, at 10 a. m., on the premises, as above, without reserve.
EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers,
161 West Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.
DR. MATHEWS AND MADAME MAYNARD, clairvoyants, 181 Jackson-st.
IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FUTURE CORrectly stated, consult MRS. FELIX, the [illegible] Astrologist, at No. [illegible] South Halsted-st. She will tell the name of the lady or gentleman they marry; also the name of her visitor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE.
IMPROVED.
196—$22,500—PRAIRIE-AV. 3-story and basement marble-front house, with modern improvements, east front. Lot [illegible] feet.
197—$10,500—FOURTH-AV., near Van Buren. 3-story frame house, and lot 25x120 feet.
198—$16,000—VERNON-AV. 2-story and brick basement house of 10 rooms. Lot fronts east and is 25x125 feet. Easy terms.
199—$25,000—MICHIGAN-AV. 2-story frame house with brick basement. Lot 50x[illegible] feet. Wants offer.
186—$5,000—DOUGLAS-PLACE. New 2-story frame house and barn. Lot 27½x150 feet. Terms cash. Wants offer.
189—$9,250—INDIANA-AV., near Thirtieth-st. 2-story and basement brick house. This can be bought on easy terms.
193—$4,600—UNIVERSITY-PLACE. 2-story frame house, with brick basement.
191—$10,000—INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-third-st. East front, large 2-story house with brick basement. Lot 25x150 feet. Wants offer. If not sold soon will rent.
190—$12,500—MICHIGAN-AV. 2-story and basement marble-front dwelling, with all modern improvements. Near Thirteenth-st. Barn and everything complete.
115—$2,750—PRAIRIE-AV., near Thirty-second-st. Cottage of 4 rooms, water, gas, etc. Lot [illegible] feet. This is a bargain.
140—$4,000—SOUTH PARK-AV. Cottage of 8 rooms, with pantry and closets, water, sewer, gas, etc. Cheap.
195—$18,000—WABASH-AV., near Twenty-fifth-st. A fine new marble front, with mansard roof and basement. First-class location. If not sold before May 1 will be for rent.
SOUTH SIDE—UNIMPROVED.
359—$7,950—DOUGLAS-PLACE. Near Prairie-av., 79 2-3x125 ft. Easy terms.
358—$17,500—PRAIRIE-AV. 50x[illegible] ft., near Twenty-[illegible]. One of the best building lots in the South Division.
357—$1,000—INDIANA-AV. 25x161 ft. East front, near Forty-fifth-st.
356—$3,750—STATE-ST. 75x161 ft., near Fifty-eighth-st. All fenced. Wants offer.
355—$2,975—STATE-ST. 25x125 ft., east front, near Thirty-first-st. Easy terms.
354—$10,000—MICHIGAN-AV. South of Twenty-ninth-st., east front, 50x180 ft. This is a bargain.
353—$1,250—WABASH-AV. 25x177 ft., near and north of Fifty-fifth-st. $2 a foot less for all cash.
351—$2,500—EGAN-AV. Near Cottage Grove-av., 25x170 ft. Easy terms.
350—$2,750—EGAN-AV. Near Langley-av. 25x170 ft.
348—$2,275—DOUGLAS-PLACE. Northeast corner Rhodes-av., 27½x128 ft. Terms cash. This is $10 per foot under the market.
347—$525—BUTTERFIELD-ST. Near Fiftieth-st., 25x100 ft. Several lots at $525 each.
345—$3,000—PRAIRIE-AV. 25x125½ ft., east front, near Thirty-second-st. This is under the market.
344—$200—SOUTH CLARK-ST. ½ interest in 25x100 ft., east front, near Sixteenth-st. Other ½ can be obtained.
343—$300—[illegible]
—$1,000—ENGLEWOOD. ½ acre lots in Linden Grove addition. Easy terms.
324—$8,750—WABASH-AV. North of Forty-sixth-st., 175x161 ft. Terms cash.
WEST SIDE—IMPROVED.
115—$5,000—HUBBARD-ST., two-story frame house, in splendid location. Lot 37x125. On easy terms, or will take lots in part payment.
114—$3,500—LOOMIS-ST., northwest corner Henry-st., cottage of 7 rooms, [illegible]
113—$18,000—WEST MONROE-ST., southeast corner of Lincoln-st., two and a half story and basement brick house of 15 rooms, marble mantels, cooking range, and all modern improvements. Lot 51x125 ft. If not sold soon, will rent.
112—$3,000—WILCOX-ST., near Western-av., cottage of 8 rooms, closets, &c. One-fourth cash and balance in monthly payments. Lot 25x125 feet. A fine chance for persons of limited means.
111—$3,000—WEST JACKSON-ST., 2 cottages of 7 rooms each. Lots 25x100 feet cash, at $2,000 apiece—one-third cash.
110—$8,000—WEST ADAMS-ST., frame house, No. 184. Lot 28½x125 feet. Easy terms.
109—$10,000—DESPLAINES-ST., brick house, and lot 42x120 feet, near Washington-st. Easy terms.
108—$1,500—NORTH JEFFERSON-ST., 2-story frame house. Lot 25x64 feet. A bargain.
107—$1,600—WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Canal, cottage and lot 25x75 feet. House new.
106—$8,000—LINCOLN-ST., 2-story frame house, and lot 25x125 feet, 9 rooms, bathroom, and mantels. Easy terms.
105—$4,000—SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., near Van Buren, new house of 8 rooms. Lot 25x125 feet.
104—$13,000—WEST JACKSON-ST., first-class house of 13 rooms. Lot 43x190 feet. Can make terms to suit. This is a fine residence property, and is offered cheap.
WEST SIDE—UNIMPROVED.
185—$2,100—MILWAUKEE-AV. 50x150 ft in Lee's Sub. Terms cash. Will sell 25x150 ft.
184—$40,000—80 acres, E ½, S E ¼, Sec. 34, 40, 13. Easy terms.
183—$40,000—THROOP'S CANAL. 300x345 ft; ⅓ cash; long time on $[illegible].
182—$30,000—120 ACRES IN SEC. 10, 38, 13. Very easy terms.
181—$1,500—SOUTH LEAVITT-ST. Several of those lots south of Jackson-st. left. Will sell on ⅓ cash and balance in five years, or less, at 8 per cent, or, to parties erecting satisfactory improvements, without anything down.
180—$7,500—WEST MONROE-ST. Lots 23 and 24, between Loomis and Laflin-sts., being 50 ft. front.
179—$40,000—80 ACRES IN SEC. 17, 38, 13. Easy terms.
178—$1,000—RUBLE-ST. One lot near Sixteenth-st., ½ cash.
177—$3,000—WALNUT-ST., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., 25x125 ft. A bargain.
176—$27,500—55 ACRES south of canal, in S W ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 13. Very easy terms.
175—$27,500—UND. ½ interest in 40 acres between Jackson and Van Buren, California, and 4 ten-acre pieces. Valuable for immediate subdivision and sale.
173—$ 20—COOLIDGE-ST. About 8 lots left in [illegible] Subdivision, at $20 per front foot.
171—$3,500—WEST LAKE-ST. 25x125 ft., near Oakley-st. Terms cash.
170—$ 250—WEST JACKSON-ST. 27¼x126 ft. south front, near Campbell-st. About ¼ cash. Cheap.
169—$18,000—18½ ACRES, being south 18½ of e ½ w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 3, 39, 13.
NORTH SIDE—IMPROVED.
31—$10,000—NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—One-story and basement cottage, with barn. Lot 25x150 ft. Tip-top location.
30—$10,000—OHIO-ST., between Pine and St. Clair-sts., south front, 40x100 ft., with two houses.
29—$25,000—LAKE VIEW—Large mansion, with two acres of ground, on the lake shore.
28—$12,500—ILLINOIS-ST.—Double house, and lot, 50x100 ft. This property is valuable for business purposes, and will be sold on very easy terms.
27—$20,000—LAKE VIEW—The residence of the late Jacob Rehm, with large and ample grounds.
26—$11,000—LINCOLN-AV.—Two-story frame house, near park. Lot, 41x195. This includes furniture. Will sell without furniture for $[illegible].
25—$ 6,000—DIVISION-ST.—1½-story frame cottage, with bath-room, hot and cold water, burglar-alarm, marble mantels, and finished up in a first-class manner—½ cash. Lot, 26½x140 ft.
24—$25,000—NORTH LASALLE-ST.—Two-story and basement marble-front house, near Oak-st. Lot, 40x107 ft. One of the most desirable residences on that street.
23—$15,000—ILLINOIS-ST.—Good frame house of 12 rooms. Good stable. Lot, 50x100 ft. Mostly cash, and a bargain.
17—$37,000—MICHIGAN-ST.—Corner Cass-st., 60x100 ft., with two-story brick dwelling renting for $1,200. A valuable piece for business or manufacturing purposes. Wants offer. For cash this can be had at a bargain.
14—$ 7,500—ILLINOIS-ST. Southeast corner of St. Clair-st. Lot, 25x100 ft., with three buildings.
NORTH SIDE—UNIMPROVED.
27—$ 5,350—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., near Schiller-st. 27½x120 ft. Easy terms.
26—$20,000—CLYBOURNE-ST., corner Mendle-place and on the river; 200x300 ft. Very easy terms.
25—$25,000—NORTH CLARK-ST., 100x200 ft, just south of the Sturges place.
24—$ 6,000—RAVENSWOOD, 400 ft front, at cost price [illegible]. Also, other lots at from [illegible].
22—$ 5,000—DIVERSEY-AV., 200x120 ft, in a good location. A bargain.
21—$ 5,000—LINCOLN-AV., 100x120 ft, near Diversey-av.
20—$ 4,000—WRIGHTWOOD-AV., 50x125 ft. Will sell one-half or whole, or trade for good residence on North Side.
19—$ 3,000—SHEFFIELD-ST., between Noble and Nelson-sts., 100x150 ft. Easy terms.
18—$12,000—LAKE VIEW, 3 acres in Block 14, Pine Grove subdivision. Easy terms.
17—$ 150—OAK-ST., east of Rush-st., several vacant lots at $150 per front foot.
By FIELD, KING & CO.
Basement First National Bank Building, Southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE, ALL MODERN improvements, with lot on seven years' time. J. F. STARR, 134 East Randolph-st.
FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—40 ACRES full front on Humboldt Park and Division-st. Will sell 5, 10 or 20 acres. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE LOTS NEAR UNION Park; or will exchange for South Side property. N. B. BOYDEN, 106 Madison-st.
FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN N. W. ¼ OF SECTION 18, in Township 38, Range 14, $1,250 per acre.
5 acres on southeast corner of Fifty-first-st. and Woodlawn-av., $4,000 per acre.
7½ acres in Block 2 of southwest ¼ of Section 36, Township 38, Range 14, $[illegible] per acre.
5 acres on North Lake Shore, being Lots numbered 8 and 21, in Fractional School Section 16, Township 40, Range 14, $[illegible] per acre.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY BRICK house, dining room and kitchen on parlor floor, with 40 feet of ground, and good brick barn in rear, fronting south on Groveland Park, near Chicago University. Price, $18,500. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—LOTS CONVENIENT TO SCHOOLS, churches, and horse cars; only $100 down, balance in yearly payments of $100 with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. FRED L. FAKE, Real Estate Office, 53 Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE—COTTAGE 330 WEST MADISON-ST., with 5½ years' lease, 6 rooms, gas, water and sewer. GEO. EARLE, Michigan Central Railroad depot.
FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-class brick house of 12 rooms, and lot 35 by 125 feet, southwest corner of Washington and Wood. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—UNION PARK-PLACE OR PECK-ST.—a two-story frame house of 11 rooms, brick basement, hot and cold water bath, and lot with barn, No. 11 Peck street, or Union Park-place, near Union Park. Price $[illegible], part on time. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—50 BY 150 feet, southeast corner of Dearborn and State-[illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, [illegible] Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—LOT 50x125 feet, [illegible]west corner of Madison and Winchester-[illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. PROPERTY—LOTS corner of Michigan-av. and Crippen or Thirty-sixth-sts. 25x143 feet to alley. Terms easy, and liberal inducements made to parties wishing to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE GROVE PROPERTY—4 acres of beautiful grove on Green Bay Road, one mile from Lincoln Park, and convenient to the dummy cars. Already subdivided, and will pay a fine profit to retail. Terms made to suit, or will sell part if required. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—ROCK ISLAND CAR SHOP—6 LOTS on Wentworth-av., near Forty-seventh-st., opposite Rock Island car shop. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—HANDSOME NEW RESIDENCE, North Side, east of State-st., few minutes' walk from the bridge. Pleasant locality. Will sell cheap, on long time. Address immediately, OWNER, Box 1800.
FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling, 76 Quincy-st. Inquire at No. 144 South Wells-st.
FOR SALE—TAYLOR-ST.—A FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms and lot No. 267 Taylor-st., between Halsted-st. and Blue Island-av. Price, $3,500; part on time. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE OF SEVEN ROOMS, on South Side, near Twenty-seventh-st. $1,800. $300 cash, $600 per annum. CLAFLIN BROS., 187 Lake-st.
FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A TWO-STORY MARble front dwelling, No. 60 Peck-st. Inquire of WM. KIRK, No. 23 Market-st.
FOR SALE—$1,750 WILL BUY A SPLENDID COTtage and lot in a beautiful grove just outside city limits and city taxes, two blocks from Drexel boulevard and one block from street cars; $200 down, balance in monthly payments. Call at fourth house west of Cottage Grove-av., on Forty-fifth-st.
FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN FOR A FEW DAYS—A first-class brick house and barn, with all modern improvements, within twelve minutes' walk of Lake-st. One of the best locations in North Chicago. Apply to THOMAS ALLEN, 41 South Clark-st.
FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—NO. 1277 INDIANA-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Cottage house with lot 25x185 feet; $1,500 down, $1,500 March 15, 1871, $3,000 in 2 years, $4,000 in 3 years. CORBY, MELLEN & CO., 137 Dearborn-st.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST—$10 REWARD—A BOY NAMED SALVAtori da Cunti. He plays the harp. Has a large mole between his eyes, on the bridge of his nose. Also, Antony St. Angelo, violinist, who has on the neck of his violin a piece of brass. Any person bringing them to No. 162 Griswold-st., will receive the above reward. JOSEPH DA CUNTI, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.
By COLBY & WIRTS.
18 Aberdeen-st.
Handsome Furniture.
On Monday morning at 10 o'clock, we shall sell at the three-story brick house, 18 Aberdeen-st., the entire furniture of a private family, embracing
Mahogany and Black Walnut Chamber Sets,
Parlor Furniture, Book Cases, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Refrigerators, Heating and Cook Stoves, Marble-Top Tables, &c.
One elegant new milch cow, Durham.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.
ELEGANT COLLECTION
OF
ITALIAN STATUARY,
AT AUCTION,
Being the importation of Sig. L. Tagi, direct from Florence, Italy, and guaranteed genuine, to be sold at Auction TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 26 and 27, at 10 a. m., and 2 p. m., each day, at [illegible] next door to the Evening Journal Office, where we shall be permanently after May 1.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers,
[illegible] Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY.
A first-class, marble-front house on Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st., $28,000.
An elegant marble swell-front house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st., very cheap, $27,500.
A two-story frame house, No. 1[illegible] Prairie-av., $[illegible].
A very desirable two-story and French roof brick house, No. [illegible] Wabash-av., $[illegible].
A new three-story and basement marble-front house on Indiana-av., just south of Twentieth-st., $18,000.
A first-class marble front house, No. 4[illegible] Michigan-av., newly painted and in good order.
A two-story marble-front house, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., $15,500.
A first-class house on Prairie-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., $19,000.
A two-story and basement French-roof brick house, No. [illegible] Indiana-av., $[illegible].
A three-story brick house on Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., $14,000.
A two-story and basement brick house, No. 1[illegible] [illegible]-st., east of Clark, $[illegible].
Also, a number of first-class houses, not included in the above, in choice localities, varying in price from $[illegible] to $[illegible].
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—BY BARKER & WAIT, ROOM NO. 2 157 Randolph-st.:
Desplaines-st., corner Depuyster, 25x125, $[illegible].
Colfax-av., southeast corner Crittenden-av., [illegible], $[illegible].
Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, 1262 Indiana-av.; lot 25x187½, $7,500.
Good cottage house and barn No. 86 Myrick-av.; lot 50x[illegible], $[illegible].
Three-story brick, Mansard roof, first-class dwelling, corner South Park-av. (Kankakee-av.) and Twenty-fourth-st.; lot 31x[illegible] feet, $[illegible].
Fine residence and 150 acres land at Geneva, Illinois, $30,000.
FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT DWELLING, TWO stories, basement, and Mansard roof, [illegible] West Washington-st., two blocks east of Union Park. Apply on premises, and for terms at No. 1 Marine Bank Building.
FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND BARN, cheap, on leased lot. No. 40 Pierce-st.
FOR SALE—CHOICE CENTRAL PROPERTY, AT low prices:
[illegible]x100 feet, on the southwest corner Michigan-av. and Madison-st.
25x115 feet, on Michigan-av., near Congress-st.
77 2-3x125 feet, on southwest corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st.
25x125 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.
25x165 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st.
75x178½ feet, southwest corner Indiana-av. and Douglas-place, Thirty-fifth-st.
25x178½ feet, east front, Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
Liberal terms will be given upon any of the above property, than which there is nothing cheaper or choicer in market. To those seeking profitable investments, in the safest and best property in Chicago, an equally favorable opportunity is but seldom presented. J. [illegible], 72 Dearborn-st., Room 1, up stairs.
FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING, 255 OAK-ST., 10 rooms, modern improvements. Apply to E. H. SARGENT, corner State and Randolph-sts.
FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL & CO., REAL Estate Brokers, Room 5, Tribune Building: Indiana-av., 25x155 feet, east front, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. Will sell for $2,500 cash, if bought [illegible].
FOR SALE—CHOICE UNION PARK RESIDENCE, No. 75 Warren-av.; large lot; house cost $[illegible]; water, gas, closets, all modern improvements. Examine, you will like it. Room 19, No. 120 South Clark-st.
FOR SALE—JACKSON AND LINCOLN-STS.—[illegible] by 125 feet, northeast corner of Jackson and Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST., BEtween Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts., 1,000 feet, in lots to suit, at extremely low prices. No cheaper or choicer property can be found anywhere. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS AND FARMS, AT Hinsdale; highest, best and cheapest ground, and most frequent trains, of any suburb of Chicago. Information and tickets furnished at 41 Dearborn-st., by the owner, O. J. STOUGH.
FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN BUTLER COUNTY, Iowa, $7. Also 1,000,000 acres land and farms in North, West, and South. Land and farms sold on commission. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 131 Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR merchandise or Nebraska land, a house and lot and store, in a thriving railroad town. Address G. W. PLACE, Creston, Ogle Co., Ill.
FOR SALE—160 ACRES FARMING LAND IN Monroe County, Wisconsin, within 7 miles of railroad station. Will sell on easy terms, or exchange for city property. C. D. ALDERSON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THREE minutes' walk from the depot, in Downer's Grove, 20 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, a new cottage, containing 6 excellent rooms, closet in each bed-room, pantry, cellar, 30x20 feet, good well, two acres of ground, small fruits, 12 young apple trees, &c. Everything is new. Apply on the premises, to Rev. T. CHAPER.
FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, TWO NEW HOUSES of 10 rooms, well located, at a better bargain (for cash) by $500 on each than can be found in Evanston. Two good cottages of 6 rooms will be sold for small payment down, balance in monthly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 166 Washington-st. Call from 11 to 5 o'clock.
FOR SALE—IN WINETKA—A BEAUTIFUL place, overlooking the lake; large lot; House, 11 rooms; for sale or rent. J. F. STARR, 134 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WANTED—REAL ESTATE—A SMALL WELL-improved farm of fifteen to fifty acres, within fifty miles of Chicago, southwest or west preferred. Must be convenient to school and church. Address, giving location and lowest cash terms, HOMER, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES AND buggies of our own and Eastern manufacture, at low prices for first-class work, at BRADLEY & SMITH'S, State and Adams-sts.
FOR SALE—WAGON, TEAM, AND FARM HARness. Also, saddles, bridles, halters, surcingles, brushes, rubber horse covers, etc. Government Goods Depot, 190 and 192 Washington-st., Chicago.
FOR SALE—AUCTION PRICES—CAPTURED guns; also, muskets, Springfield rifles, breech loaders of all kinds, and sporting rifles, and pistols; military equipments of all kinds. Government Goods Depot, 190 and 192 Washington-st., Chicago.
FOR SALE—A GOOD, KIND, GENTLE HORSE, suitable for a family, and reliable in every respect. Apply to J. M. HARVEY, 108 Lake-st.
FOR SALE—ONE NEARLY NEW PHAETON, patent leather top, in good condition, suitable for one or two horses. Also, single and double harness. Sold for the want of use. Apply to Room 7 No. 99 South Clark-st.
FOR SALE—ONE LARGE BLACK FAMILY horse, 6 years old, perfectly gentle, and used to the city. Also, double and single harness. Sold for the want of use. Apply at Room 7 No. 99 South Clark-st.
FOR SALE—ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, TOP Buggies, open Buggies, Concords, &c. Low prices. At HILL'S Repository, 82 and 84 Market-st.
FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND TOP buggy. Carriages and wagons, painted and repaired at lowest living prices, and sold if desired, at 600 State-st. L. F. HATHAWAY.
FOR SALE—ONE DOUBLE AND ONE SINGLE team for heavy work horses, with harness and wagons. Well broke to the lumber business and not afraid of cars. Inquire at 388 Archer-av. HANNAH & LYMAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.
BOOKS BOUGHT AT 207 WEST MADISON-st. Cash for every [illegible].
DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and at small expense. No fee unless decree is obtained. Address P. O. Box 1037. This is the P. O. Box advertised for the past six years, and the greatest [illegible] during that time.
DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CRUELTY, DESERtion, drunkenness, or other causes. Address P. O. Box 2011, Chicago.
WANTED—TO BUY, FOR CASH, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing. By sending a letter to J. GELDER, 204 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.
WANTED, NEWS, NOTION, OR FANCY STORE, low rent; will pay cash, but not much. Particulars three days, MONEYMAKER, Tribune office.
NOW READY. PARTIES FURNISHING CALL and see McGregor's Patent Iron Chair, Lounge, Sofa and Bed combined, with three stuffed cushions, complete, for $12. No trouble to show them. McGregor's Machine House, 22 South Canal-st.
$125 TO $300. PARTIES WITH SMALL CAPITAL seeking business would do well to call and examine a newly-patented article we have. Sells rapidly, and yields large profits; $150 to $250 per month can be made easily. No charge for right to sell. Don't fail to call. It will pay. STANFORD & CO., Room 51, Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—TO RENT.
WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE A NUMBER of customers that are in want of good houses to rent. Persons having houses to rent will find good tenants by applying to C. H. GAUBERT & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 1, 144 Madison-st.
WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 OR 7 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, for six months. Address, stating terms and location, HOWARD TILTON, 187 South Water-st.
WANTED—TO RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, a small well-improved farm of fifteen to fifty acres, within 50 miles of Chicago, southwest or west preferred. Must be convenient to school and church. Address HOMER, Tribune office.
WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, OR 4 or 5 rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in good condition, on the North Side, south of Chicago-av., or on the South Side, north of Sixteenth-st.; rent not to exceed $20 per month, payable in advance. No children. Address, stating terms and location, G. A. GAY, care Tribune office.
WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, one or two unfurnished rooms with a private family, and water convenient for housekeeping. State terms. Address A B C, Tribune office.
WANTED TO RENT—BY THE 1ST OF MAY, BY a quiet gentleman, a pleasant, well furnished room, without board, in a private family on Washington-st., West of Halsted. References given and required. Address D D D, Tribune office.
WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A HOUSE [illegible] West Side. Rent, $[illegible]. Address VERITAS, Tribune office.
WANTED—TO RENT—ANY PERSON HAVING a nice, convenient house of 7 or 8 rooms, and good yard (would not object to a cross street), must be north of Twenty-fifth-st., and rent not to exceed $40 per month, can find a first-class tenant by giving No. and location. Address BUSINESS, Tribune office.
WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, A large room or loft for a book bindery. Would take a lease for five years. Address, with particulars, KISS & RINGER, 151 Randolph-st.
WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 4 or 5 rooms, in pleasant locality. Rent not to exceed $18 or $20 in advance. No children. Address for two days, O O O, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
A FORTUNE SURE. PLEASANT CASH BUSIness for sale. Any ordinary man can conduct it. Will sell to a suitable man having a small cash capital. The balance can be paid from the profits. Apply immediately at 13 Adams-st., near Michigan-av.
A BUSINESS MAN OR AN EXPERIENCED lithographic printer and transferrer, wanted, having $1,500 at command, to help establish a lithographic office in the South or West. Address for one week, stating full particulars, LITHOGRAPHER, P. O. Box 535, Des Moines, Iowa.
ANY ONE WANTING A NICE STOCK OF MIScellaneous goods, in one of the choicest locations in the city for retail trade, now doing a fine trade, can address M M R, Tribune office. Will give some time, or take good property.
A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE, WITH a stock of $6,000, in one of the most thriving towns in Central Illinois. Terms cash. Apply to FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago.
BY B. B. WILEY, NO. 148 WASHINGTON-ST.—THE lease and fixtures of a Sash, Door, and Blind Factory for sale.
DAILY AND WEEKLY REPUBLICAN PAPER, bindery and steam job office for sale, located in Southern Indiana. Address X, care of Chicago Evening Post.
FINE OPENING—LONG CONTINUED ILLhealth of one of the partners makes a change necessary in a large, prosperous drug house, located in one of the most flourishing and desirable of our Western cities. A capital of $35,000 to $40,000 is necessary to purchase the business property. For further particulars address FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago.
FLOUR MILL WELL LOCATED IN NEW YORK city, with capacity to produce 400 barrels daily. Machinery new and of the most approved kind. Engine 225 horse power. Will be leased or sold. If desired, a party with $10,000 would join in a lease. Apply to CLARK, HOLGATE & CO., 249 Canal-st., New York.
GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, WITH FULL stock and fixtures, horse and wagon, three years' lease; doing a good business. One of the best corners in the city; old stand. Address GROCER, Tribune office.
HOTEL OF 25 ROOMS, CENTRALLY LOCATED, and newly furnished; also a good "sample room," with stock. Rare chance. N. B. BOYDEN, 106 Madison-st.
HOTEL FOR SALE—A TWO-YEARS' LEASE OF a hotel, together with the furniture, beds, and bedding; also, a new barn adjacent to the hotel, built last year for the accommodation of the house. The above property is situated in the village of Leland, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. A prosperous business is being done. For further particulars address H. SEVERY, Leland, Ill.
HALF INTEREST OF FIRST-CLASS SALOON, IN center of city, for sale. Apply on the place, No. 175, corner Washington and Wells-sts.
JEWELRY STORE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELry and fixtures of an established jewelry store for sale. Does good business and a large run of work. Inquire at store, 23 Milwaukee-av., cor. Indiana-st.
NORTHWESTERN DINING HALL, 36 NORTH Wells-st., opposite the Galena Depot, for sale cheap. Over 150 boarders. Ample room for family purposes. Also, billiard room, bar, and fixtures in the basement.
RARE CHANCE—A SUCCESSFUL, WELL-ESTablished and located Hygeio-Eclectic medical office, with housekeeping rooms attached, with the fixtures, furniture, Galvanic Baths, Batteries, &c. A good run of custom. Valuable knowledge of the practice worth twice the amount asked. Inquired to [illegible] purchaser. Address or apply to DR. T. J. LEWIS, 186 South Clark-st., Room 3, Chicago, Ill.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF M. KOSKOWITZ, RETAIL dealer in general merchandise, will be sold at auction on Tuesday, May 3, at 9½ a. m., by GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st. For order of M. SELZ, Assignee.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.
WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$1,500 CASH AND $8,000 in land for Chicago property. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, [illegible], 131 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE, FIRST CALL, furniture, carpets, household goods, at No. [illegible] North Dearborn-st. Parties leaving the city.

TO RENT—HOUSES.
TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK, NEW HOUSE OF 9 rooms, near depot. PERKINS, CRANE & WATERMAN, [illegible] LaSalle-st., Room 1.
TO RENT—22 ONTARIO-ST., HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, hot and cold water, at $50 per month from May 1. Apply to H. W. GRIFFIN, 166 Ontario-st., between 1 and 2 and after 6 p. m.
TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house on Indiana-av. of nine rooms; furniture all new. Rent, $85 per month. A splendid house to a good tenant. J. S. GOULD & CO., Room 23 Lombard Block.
TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, TWO-STORY BRICK [illegible], four blocks from depot. Inquire of E. F. WHEELER, 6 North LaSalle-st.
TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, NO. [illegible] NORTH Clark-st. Nice yard and shrubbery. Rent, $[illegible]. Apply there.
TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling house No. [illegible] West Washington-st., east of Lincoln. $[illegible]. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, [illegible] Dearborn-st.
TO RENT—HOUSE AND LARGE BARN, 380 WEST Kinzie-st. Inquire of FISHER & LYONS, 175 South Water-st.
TO RENT—THE DWELLING HOUSE NO. 306 Park-av., west of Robey-st., for $40 per month. The dwelling house and barn No. [illegible], for $40 per month. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 52 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—FOR ONE YEAR from the 1st of June, a good furnished house of 10 rooms, with furnace, &c., and barn attached, to a first-rate family (not large) for $1,200 a year. Also, from May 1, two new houses of 10 rooms at $[illegible] per month and two cottages at $16 per month. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 166 Washington-st. Call from 1 to 5 o'clock.
TO RENT—HOUSES—ON CARROLL-ST., NO. 543, two blocks north of Union Park, a three-story and basement, marble-front, first-class house, with stable. $800 to good tenant.
NORTH LASALLE-ST.—No. 179, a comfortable house for a small family; 7 rooms, brick basement—$40 per month.
COTTAGE-PLACE—No. 37, south of Thirty-first-st., one block from Cottage Grove cars, two-story and basement—$40 per month. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.
TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, HOUSE 166 WEST Washington-st., containing 12 rooms and bath-room, with hot and cold water. Apply to D. MARCHAND, 87 South Jefferson-st.
TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS NEW COTTAGE ON West Jackson-st., near Western-av.; $37; marble mantel, grate. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 52 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT—HOUSE 380½ WARREN-AV. FOUR-story brick, clean and new, hot and cold water; warmed by the latest improved steam apparatus, healthful, economical, and cleanly; conservatory, and every desirable convenience. Brick barn. Immediate possession given. Will be rented low to a good tenant, but not for boarding house. Apply next door, No. 380, or at 79 Wells-st., to GEO. SCOVILLE.
TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 57 ONTARIO-ST. THREE story, basement and attic. A desirable tenant can get a good bargain. Apply at No. 9 Lumber Exchange.
TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT LAKE Forest. Large and beautiful grounds. A pair of horses, a cow, &c., can remain if tenant desires. Apply to R. A. RICE, Agent, 67 Washington-st., Room 4.
TO RENT—976 MICHIGAN-AV. A NEW, FIRST-class dwelling for 6 or 12 months, partly furnished if desired. Apply at house or at 106 Madison-st. N. B. BORDEN.
TO RENT—HOUSE No. 315 WABASH-AV. EIGHT rooms. Apply to F. S. HAWLEY, 45 Reynolds' Block, Dearborn-st.
TO RENT—[illegible] COTTAGE ON WEST JACKSON-ST. [illegible] rooms, [illegible] South Union-st. BROWN BROS., 226 Monroe-st.
TO RENT—NO. 1469 INDIANA-AV. FINE TWO-story and basement frame house, with all modern improvements. Will be rented from May 1, to a responsible tenant, for $650 per annum. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.
TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY home at Cottage Hill, containing 44 acres of land, good house, barn, and out-buildings, with 300 cherry trees in good bearing condition. Grounds finely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees in profusion. Inquire of BRYAN LATHROP, 89 Clark-st., or JOHN R. CASE, Cottage Hill.
TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—THE Audubon House and 10 acres of ground, situated at Clark Station, 20 miles from Chicago, on Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne R. R. Boating, fishing, bathing, picnic grounds attached. Rent, $25 per month. Call on CHARLES H. KNOX, living on the premises.
TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, barn, &c., on North Clark-st., near limits. Beautiful locality. Only $30. McLANDSBURGH, 126 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT—NOS. 387 AND 391 SUPERIOR-ST. APply on the premises, or to H. REED, 27 Randolph-st.
TO RENT—A BOARDING HOUSE OF ABOUT 30 rooms, over drug and paint stores 537 and 539 State-st., corner of Harmon-court.
TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT, NO. 458 Michigan-av.; brick stable, all complete. Apply to H. O. WINCH, 183 South Clark-st.
TO RENT—CHEAP—A COMFORTABLE TWO-story house, No. 158 North Market-st., between Erie and Huron-sts. Apply to F. W. NEWHALL, at 4 South Dearborn-st.
TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, DWELLING HOUSE, 64 Oak-st., between Wells and Franklin, North Side; nine rooms, water, gas, and fixtures, good neighborhood. Call on MILLER & LAHMAN, Grocers, corner Clark and South Water-sts.
TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NO. 354, NEAR HARrison-st.
Michigan-av., No. 548, near Sixteenth-st.
J. M. CUTLER & CO., 151 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT—HOUSES—BY BARKER & WAIT, Room 2, No. 157 Randolph-st.:
117 North Peoria-st. $25 per month. Cottage.
123 North Peoria-st. $20 per month. Cottage.
133 North Elizabeth-st., corner Indiana-st. $25 per month.
126 Michigan-st. $35 per month.
128 Michigan-st. $35 per month.
217 Lake-st. $75 per month. Brick store.
TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, No. 217 Indiana-st., between Clark and Dearborn; hot and cold water, bath room and gas, barn in the rear. Apply to SPRAGUE BROS., Room No. 3 Uhlich's Block, corner North Water and Clark-sts.
TO RENT—A NICE, PLEASANT HOUSE WITH large grounds; house has 13 rooms, water, gas and bath room; good barn on the premises; any quantity of fruit from garden in season. 131 Loomis-st. $65 per month. Apply at 160 Dearborn-st. C. W. STEVENS.
TO RENT—HOUSE 127 LOOMIS-ST., NICE, PLEASant house, 11 rooms, water, gas, etc., large garden. Rent $45 per month. Apply at 159 Dearborn-st. C. W. STEVENS.
TO RENT—A NEAT BASEMENT COTTAGE, NO. 117 South Lincoln-st., 6 rooms. Rent $20 per month. GEO. EARLE, Michigan Central Railroad Depot.
TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TWO-STORY AND basement houses, 1069 and 1073 Wabash-av. Apply at Room 6, third floor, 104 State-st.
TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 83 HINSdale-st., $45 per month.
Nice suite of 6 rooms over 473 West Madison-st., 25 per month.
2-story frame house, 86 Hinsdale-st., in perfect order, $50 per month.
Dwelling 1489 State-st., $35 per month.
New brick store and dwelling on Canalport-av., near String-st.
2-story frame house 13 Bryan-av., $45 per month.
Dock, corner of the river and Jackson-st., West Side.
Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.
TO RENT—549 KANKAKEE-AV., $800.
354 Indiana-av., $800.
25 and 28 Sixteenth-st., $[illegible].
28 Indiana-av., $25 per month.
Apply at No. 1 Marine Bank.
TO RENT—TWO HOUSES ON HOYNE-ST., $25 per month.
1 house on Hamilton-av., $20 per month.
1 house on Adams-st., $40 per month.
Cottage on Indiana-st., $20 per month. FOLLETT & DAY, Real Estate Brokers and Loan Agents, 126 Washington-st., Room 5.
TO RENT—[illegible] SOUTH DEARBORN[illegible] frame house, [illegible] to BRYAN LATHROP, [illegible] Clark-st.
TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY RESIDENCE, NO. 651 Wabash-av., furnished or unfurnished, to a desirable party, for one year. R. FOWLER, 102 Washington-st.
TO RENT—TWO COTTAGE TENEMENTS ON Nineteenth-st., containing 7 rooms each. Apply to MANN, CURTIS & CO., 83 South Water-st.
TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A MODerately furnished boarding house, on North Side. Rent cheap. Address MARK, Tribune office.
TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE TO A PRIVATE family only; 788 Wabash-av. Price, $125 per month. Apply at 111 South Water-st.
TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, including silver and China ware; for 2 or 3 years. Apply at 386 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES.
TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON WEST WASHington-st. and fixtures. Fine chance for bakery, meat market or grocery. Cheap. Carpenter shop, 19 South Union-st. BROWN BROS., 226 Monroe-st.
TO RENT—OR LEASE—FOR LIFE INSURANCE or other purposes—There are two of the desirable rooms now occupied by the Security Insurance Co., corner Clark and Washington-sts., yet to be had. Applications to be made at company's rooms, second floor.
TO RENT—CHEAP—THE SECOND FLOOR, NOS. 57 and 59 Michigan-av., 40x120 feet, well lighted and finely finished, accessible by large double doors and wide stairway. Good location for a wholesale business.
TO RENT—LARGE LOFT, WITH STEAM ELEvator, suitable for manufacturing, storage, or salesroom. Will be rented very low to the right kind of a tenant. Apply to IRVINE & CO., 19 Lake-st.
TO RENT—THE DOUBLE STORE 180 AND 182 Washington-st.; also 2 basements, front office and large upper room 40x40 feet. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 118 La Salle-st.
TO RENT—THE EMPIRE WAREHOUSE AT THE north end of Rush Street Bridge. Inquire of MATTOCKS & MASON, Room 11 Dickey's Building.
TO RENT—THE WAREHOUSE ON THE CORNER of Michigan and Cass-sts., for a term of years. Apply to M. PETRIE, Rooms 10, 11, and 12 Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House.
TO RENT—WITH OFFICE, 3D, 4TH, AND 5TH floors, also cellar, if desired, in building No. 83 South Water-st. Apply to G. FOY & CO., 85 South Water-st.
TO RENT—LARGE BRICK STORE AND BASEment, No. 134 West Randolph-st. [illegible] THOS. PARKER, [illegible] Methodist Church Block.
TO RENT—NOS. 387 AND 391 SUPERIOR-ST. APply on the premises, or to H. REED, 27 Randolph-st.
TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO OR FOUR LARGE offices on first floor at 38 Washington-st.; central location, and well adapted for lawyers', doctors', dentists', insurance, or commission offices. Inquire at Room 5.
TO RENT—STORES—STATE-ST., NO. 479 IN GOOD brick building corner of Eldridge court. Low to a good tenant; also large corner basement in same building. Clark-st., No. 16[illegible], east side, between Madison and Monroe-sts. Fine stone front building. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.
TO RENT—STORE, 210 RANDOLPH-ST., WITH basement. Rent, $62.50 per month. Apply to F. BUSCH, [illegible] Randolph-st.
TO RENT—STORE, 49 STATE-ST., 185 SOUTH Water-st., by F. GEDDES, 63 South Clark-st., Room 7.
TO RENT—FINE STORES IN A NEW BRICK block on one of the best corners in the West Division; one suitable for a drug store, one for a grocery; also, a fine basement for billiards. An excellent place for business, and, to good tenants, rent moderate. Apply to O. M. HOLMES, 40 West Madison-st.
TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AND ROOMS, single or double, in Nos. 169 and 96 Washington-st. Apply to O. LUNT, 35 Clark-st., up stairs.
TO RENT—STEAM POWER WITH ROOM, [illegible] feet. Apply to UNION BRASS MANUFACTURING CO., Court place, rear of Opera House.
TO RENT—128 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., ONE OF the best business stands on the street, with dwelling above if desired. Apply to J. H. DRURY, 40 Opera House.
TO RENT—NOS. 52 AND 54 LASALLE-ST., METROpolitan Block. Inquire at 52 LaSalle-st.
TO RENT—HALF OF A FURNISHED HOUSE. The rent, during most of the year, payable in day of the present occupants. Call at 283 Wabash-av., from 9 till 11 a. m.
TO RENT—STORES, DWELLINGS, OFFICE, AND sleeping rooms, all centrally located. Remember May is coming and all have not yet secured places. Call early and procure one at J. M. MARSHALL'S Real Estate Agency, 97 South Clark and 163 Washington-sts.
TO RENT—A NEW IRON FRONT, BRICK STORE, 22x80, near the depot, in the live, water-power town of Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa; best store in town. Address W. B. PERRIN, Nashua, Iowa.
TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, AND FURniture for sale cheap. Will exchange for real estate. Address LEO, Tribune office.
TO RENT—3-STORY STORE, 22x100 FT., CORNER Lake and Franklin-sts., 18 Franklin-st., 20x60 and basement.
Room fronting on Lake-st., s. e. cor. Lake and Clark, 22x40, on second floor. Also other rooms in same building. Apply at No. 1 Marine Bank.
TO RENT—TWO BASEMENTS UNDER THE brick house Nos. 75 and 77 West Kinzie-st., located in a good business place.
TO RENT—ONE STORE, WITH TENEMENT IN second story suitable for a small family, on State-st., near Nineteenth-st. Apply to MANN, CURTIS & CO., 83 South Water-st.
TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 11 DEARBORN-ST. Inquire of H. P. STANLEY, 109 South Water-st.
TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT STORE, 23 LAKE-st., five stories and basement, well lighted. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 118 LaSalle-st.
TO RENT—STORE NO. 96 DEARBORN-ST., NOW occupied by J. S. WERBER & CO. Apply at Room 8, 96 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT—OFFICES AT NOS. 51 AND 63 MICHIGAN-av. Apply to SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.

TO RENT—ROOMS.
TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN—TWO NICELY furnished or unfurnished front rooms, in a private family. Call at 98 VanBuren-st., near State.
TO RENT—LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS in Smith & Nixon's Building, on southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts. CHARLES GOODMAN, 120 Washington-st.
TO RENT—NICE SUITE OF 4 ROOMS ON THE lake shore, near Sixteenth-st., suitable for family use. Inquire at 988 Prairie-av.
TO RENT—THREE NICELY FURNISHED LODGing rooms for single gentlemen, at 348 West Washington-st. 'Bus passes the door.
TO RENT—EIGHT ROOMS OVER A DRY GOODS store on the West Side, 5 minutes' walk from Court House, in a first-class neighborhood. Inquire at 410 South State-st.
TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS FOR gents, with or without board. Inquire at 154 Huron-st.
TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A PLEASANT furnished front room; also one small room. Apply at 294 State-st.
TO RENT—SOME VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family, suitable for single persons. Also, a room for [illegible].

HELP WANTED—MALES.
Miscellaneous.
WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN or first-class miller, with $5,000 or $6,000, [illegible]. Inquire or address KING & RUDD, [illegible].
WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN FOR KANSAS, $2.25 per day; also for Iowa, 20 for Michigan, [illegible] North Clark-st., Room 1, [illegible].
WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN EMIGRATION Agency, [illegible] TURNER & HAWLEY.
WANTED—200 MEN FOR THE CHILLICOTHE & Des Moines Railroad; wages $[illegible] per day. Railroad contractor in our office to-day, from 10 to 12 o'clock, [illegible].
WANTED—THIS DAY 100 LABORERS TO WORK on farms, saw mills, quarries, [illegible] TIAN, 297 West Randolph-st.
WANTED—THIS DAY, 20 RAILROAD LABORERS, and 25 sawmill hands. [illegible] Free transportation.
WANTED—CABINET MAKERS, CARVERS, furniture manufacturers, [illegible] MORRIS, 18 Central-st., [illegible].
WANTED—A SMART BOY [illegible] ROOMS, 201 State-st.
Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE hardware business. [illegible] Lake-st.
WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED AND THREE inexperienced salesmen [illegible] VIS & CO., 187 LaSalle-st.
WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the wholesale dry goods business, [illegible] good Illinois or Iowa acquaintance preferred. Address F Q, Tribune office.
WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIPPING clerk in a wholesale grocery store. [illegible] SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL [illegible] Industrious, competent, and [illegible] KETT & CO., [illegible].
WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD CANVASSERS to take orders for goods which sell readily. [illegible] inducements offered. Must have $25 to $50 [illegible] Call at 181 West Madison-st., Room 18.
Trades.
WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS DECORATIVE paper-hangers. Steady employment [illegible]. Call immediately, or address HUME, ADAMS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.
WANTED—A FEW GOOD PAINTERS. None but good hands steady employment [illegible]. Apply at Room 23, 84 LaSalle-st.
WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPH PRINTER. None but a man thoroughly versed in [illegible] business need apply. E. L. BRAND, [illegible] Washington-st.
WANTED—4 GOOD HOUSE CARPENTERS. Apply at the North Side Planing Mill, corner of Ohio and Franklin-sts.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
Seamstresses, &c.
WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON SINGER SEWing machines. Good salary will be paid. Apply at 280½ North Franklin-st.
WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD DRESSMAKERS, with or without a machine, at 36 South Clark-st.
Domestics.
WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply immediately at 84 Throop-st.
WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, AT Hyde Park. Apply at No. 52 Twenty-second-st., Monday.
WANTED—AT 518 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A good, competent girl who thoroughly understands general housework. Call Monday.
WANTED—FOR GENERAL WORK, IN A small family, a respectable girl, capable washer and ironer for children. Apply to-day, before [illegible] West Lake-st.
WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN OR American girl to do [illegible] five. Apply, with reference, at 113 Warren-av., West Side.
WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED NURSE girl to take care of a child. Apply at 321 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO has been employed as porter, watchman, and shipping clerk in New York, [illegible] similar situation in Chicago. Please address J. C. BARRY, 381 Eighth-av., N. Y.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG EXPERIENCED druggist, examined, and in five years employed in Sweden, three years in this country, and well acquainted with the English language. Can give the very best references from his present employer. Address letters to E D W, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS AND contractors, a first-class builder and [illegible] surveyor and good draughtsman, is in want of a [illegible]. Address ARCHITECT, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION IN A wholesale or retail drug store. Am fully competent to take charge of a retail drug and prescription store. Have had 5 years' experience in Chicago. Address J O L, care of HURLBUT & EDSALL.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS business man, as traveller, local agent, or any business of respectability. Has had experience in New York city, and can furnish first-class references. Address D S, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman in a jewelry house; nine years' experience. Can furnish first-class references. Address A M, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED double entry book-keeper. References. Address to-day, R. FRANK, P. O. Box 71.
Trades.
SITUATION WANTED—TO BOSS POCKET book-makers—By a fine workman from London, England. Has worked in New York, Boston, Northampton, Deerfield, and Philadelphia. Address F. TALLER, 1028 Morgan-st., Philadelphia.
Coachmen, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN. Protestant; prefers country; willing to make himself generally useful; understands a little of gardening, horses, &c. Apply at Room 18, 124 LaSalle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to cook, and the other to do second work. Good references given. Call at 300 West Monroe-st. for two days.
SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FIRST-class private family, to cook, wash and iron. Good references. South Side preferred. Address F S, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.
[illegible] ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, boilers, and [illegible], hammer, [illegible] threshing engines. H. M. AMES, 79 South Canal-st.
FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND PORTABLE boiler and engine, 4 horse power, cheap, at 413 Illinois-st. All good as new.
FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE 16 HORSE-POWER portable engine; also shafting, belting, pulleys, smoke stack, grindstone and fittings, and 1,000 feet 1 inch steam pipe. Call at 207 East Kinzie-st. S. MATT[illegible].
FOR SALE—BLANDY'S PATENT PORTABLE engines, Blandy's farm engines, Blandy's stationary saw mills, Blandy's stationary engines, grist mills, mill machinery, saws, belting, etc. H. & K. BLANDY, 29 South Canal-st., Chicago.
FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO PIPE-CUTTING MAchines, at McGregor's Machinery House, 22 South Canal-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.
26 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—TWO new marble fronts in one. Beautiful unfurnished suites on first and second floors. References exchanged.
91 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS on second floor to rent, with board, to families or gentlemen. House newly painted and papered. Gas and bath.
177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE front parlor to rent, with board, from May 1.
663 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to rent, with board, and moderate prices.
769 WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF FOURTEENTH-st.—Young men seeking a home in a private family, with real home comforts and privileges, may find good and pleasant rooms [illegible].
824 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, from May 1.

FINANCIAL.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan for from one to sixty days; loans on city bonds, real estate notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all other good securities. No delay in making loans. Office 5 Otis' Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.
COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 125 LaSalle-st.
MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSES ON LEASED lots, furniture, and collateral security of all kinds. Short mortgages cashed by GRAY & CO., [illegible] LaSalle-st.
MONEY—NO COMMISSION. $4,000 TO LOAN on improved inside property, at 10 per cent. [illegible] ALLEN, Room 12 Tribune Building.
MONEY TO LOAN—ON THREE TO FIVE years' time, on Chicago real estate. Apply to WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block.
$2,000, $3,000, $4,000, OR $6,000 TO LOAN for 3 or five years, on city real estate. [illegible] PRUSSING, No. 4 Larmon Block, northeast corner of Clark and Washington-sts.
$000,000 MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS in sums to suit, by the United States Farm Agency 141 South Wells-st. No bonus or commission. Principals only need apply.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD SHELVING, PARtitions, show windows, and [illegible] counters, sets of drawers, counters, store stove, etc., in lots to suit, for sale cheap, at 219 South Clark-st.
FOR SALE—THREE CLINKER BUILT BOATS and two duck boats. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at boat-yard on South Branch and Madison-st.
FOR SALE—CHEAP, METAL SHOWCASE, COUNter, curtains, candy jars, counter, [illegible] marble, awning. Room 39 Shepard Building, opposite Post Office.
FOR SALE—HEAVY BLACK WALNUT BAR fixing—19 feet. Room 1, No. 108 Madison-st., up stairs.

TO LEASE.
TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—[illegible] corner Wells and Taylor-sts., 80x100 feet. [illegible] ROUNDS, Mutual Insurance Company, 80 LaSalle-st.
TO LEASE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES IN [illegible] Livingston County, Ill., one mile from depot. [illegible] H. B. CONE, 382 South Water-st.
TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—FOR RETAIL wood yard; street paved and location first-class. This chance is offered for a few days only. Apply to W. H. HOYT & SON, Room 2, 58 Washington-st.
TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY, ON LUMBER-st., just south of Twelfth-st., 100 feet of river front. Immediate possession given. Apply to HENRY G. YOUNG, No. 2 Metropolitan Block.
TO LEASE—LUMBER DOCK, 150 FEET RIVER front, 96 Lumber-st., near Twenty-second-st. Apply to A. J. WRIGHT, 246 Kinzie-st., near corner of Clark and State.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
100 NEW PIANOS TO RENT AT W. W. KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington-st.
New and second-hand instruments of all kinds can be obtained at Kimball's Opera House, by paying a small amount down and the balance in instalments.
One 6-octave Chickering piano, for $[illegible].
One 6½-octave Chickering piano, for $[illegible].
One 7-octave Chickering piano, for $[illegible].
One 7-octave Steinway piano, for $[illegible].
One Haines Bros., [illegible] Raynor [illegible].
Other [illegible] at prices to please. Call at KIMBALL'S, Washington-st.
A pipe organ at a bargain, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Washington-st., Opera House, Chicago.
FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND church organs, of ten and six stops, with [illegible] by HENRY PILCHER, organ builder, corner of Washington-st. and Western-av.

AGENTS WANTED.
AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR the SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. A work descriptive of Washington City; its high and low life, [illegible] fleece, hidden mysteries, villanies and corruptions; the inside workings of the government; showing how the money is squandered; how public men are ruined; trusts; how lobby members, ladies, [illegible] female lobby members, lady clerks, [illegible] tifully illustrated, and is the [illegible] taining, instructive and startling [illegible]. Send for circulars, [illegible] JONES, JUNKIN & CO., [illegible].
AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE AND female agents to introduce [illegible] SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, [illegible] CHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 [illegible] others are infringements, and the seller and user [illegible] dress W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.
AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, IN city and country, at [illegible] Chicago, Ill. Call from 9 to 12 [illegible] or send stamp for [illegible] and very remunerative [illegible].

PARTNERS WANTED.
PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL TO [illegible] in the stock [illegible] STOCK, Tribune office.
PARTNER WANTED—IN THE FIRST [illegible] [illegible] to Lafayette, Ind. This is a rare chance. [illegible] Lafayette, Ind.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Income-Tax Bill—Committee of Conference Asked.

The Defeat of the Schenck Tariff Bill Confidently Predicted.

Special Bills in Course of Preparation by Various Members.

The House and Senate Army Bills.

Provisions of the Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ABSENTEES ARRAIGNED IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The House spent nearly two hours this afternoon in closing up the proceedings under the call of last Friday night. The galleries were filled with persons who thought it would be a fine thing to see thirty members brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and judged on the moment; but Mr. Schenck spoiled the fun by moving to dispense with that ceremony, and fine each of the delinquents $10, except such as could present a good excuse for being absent. Various members thought it smart to shield themselves behind the fact that General Schenck and Mr. Dawes were absent on Thursday evening, and about a dozen of them plead this as a bar against being fined for absence on Friday evening. The truth about Thursday evening is that the House was in session but seven minutes, and though Dawes had nothing to do with the bill then up for debate, he was in the Capitol grounds and would have been at his place if the session had lasted five minutes longer; while General Schenck was off with the Ohio Legislature, taking the first day of rest he has had this winter, and he said if there had been a call of the House that evening he would have paid his fine without whining. A strong effort was made by a number of persons to get all the fines remitted; but Mr. Schenck held the House up to business by a good majority, and the Sergeant-at-Arms credits on his books about $400 received for fines. The remembrance of this fact will probably serve to keep members at work vigorously for a while.

THE SENATE ARMY BILL.

The Army bill was to-day finished by the Senate Military Committee, and will probably be reported to-morrow. It is, in all essential respects, the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson four weeks ago, except that three or four new sections of minor consequence are added. The pay section of this bill and the House bill are the same. General Logan requires the President to discharge one Major General and two Brigadier Generals. Wilson fixes the number of both grades permanently the same as Logan does, but allows the number to be reduced by death or resignation. Mr. Wilson reduces the army, after next January, to 25,000 men, while General Logan does not propose any reduction. Logan gets rid of supernumerary officers below Brigadier General by muster out on the recommendation of a board of five examining officers, while Wilson increases the retired list, and allows the President to muster out on application, with from one to two years' pay. The chief points of difference between the two bills are those relating to decreasing the number of minor officers. Both bills provide that the offices of General and Lieutenant General shall cease with the present incumbents. Wilson's bill retains the present pay of soldiers to June, 1871.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The representatives of both wings of the Republican party of Virginia had a three days' meeting last week, to harmonize their differences. Good counsels seem to have prevailed, and there is a prospect of more efficient work down there than hitherto. The meeting adopted a declaration of principles, viz.: Universal amnesty; enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, in letter and spirit; enactment of such laws as are necessary to secure the freedom of speech and action; encouragement of internal improvement by the State and nation; enforcement of the new State Constitution in good faith; protection of the interests of the people against the encroachment of monopolies; to support the President and Congress, and a general and universal system of public education, at public expense, under national law, whenever such a system is not adopted and enforced by the State government.

THE TARIFF BILL.

[illegible] drags dreary [illegible] at the opening of this week, and pretty much every [illegible] concedes that it cannot hold its ground before [illegible] longer. Forney gives House a great white paper this morning, and [illegible] in his [illegible] has no chance whatever to become a law. [illegible] temper of the House toward it was shown to-day by a vote of nearly two-thirds in favor of laying it aside for the Alaska Fur-Seal bill, not because it loves the seals, but because it is tired of the tariff. The Ways and Means Committee was again beaten on iron, and it seems tolerably certain that this will be the record every day while the iron paragraphs are under consideration. A number of members are engaged in getting up little Tariff bills to bring in as soon as there is an opportunity.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

The contractor for masonry on the Freedmen's Hospital testified in the investigation to-day that the walls began to crack when the timbers for the fourth floor were placed; that he called the attention of the architect, and suggested that wooden supports be put up on the side, to relieve the weight, but was instructed to go on without, and when completing the next story the building fell. R. M. Manly, Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs for Virginia, testified that, at the suggestion of General Howard, he had invested $10,000 of the bureau funds, turned over to the Normal School at Richmond, in bonds of the First Congregational Church here at par. He now held them, with the agreement to pay the interest annually. The amount thus far proved to have been invested in these bonds by the bureau, directly or through the University, is $32,000.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, working under the new rule of Mr. Anthony, did another good day's business. Thirty-one bills were passed, and half as many more got out of the way by indefinite postponement. This rule shows that the Senate can do something besides talk when it gives its mind to the effort, and the result of to-day and last Friday makes one wish Mr. Anthony would devise an order for every day application. The work of to-morrow will also be done under his plan for cutting off debate.

ARMY SURGEONS' ORGANIZATION.

A number of ex-volunteer surgeons have had a preliminary meeting here for the purpose of forming themselves into an association. A committee was appointed to report a plan of organization to be perfected at the coming session of the American Medical Association, to be held here May 3, and a general invitation was extended to all this class of officers to attend.

JUDD'S TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

Judd's bill to reduce the tariff and taxation, introduced to-day, fixes the duties on sugar, salt, coal and pig and scrap iron at one-third less than the existing duties, and on coffee, tea and all manufactures of iron, except railroad iron, at one-fifth less; provided, that no manufactures of iron shall pay less than thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. On all woollen and cotton manufactures and on railroad iron at one-tenth less, provided that no woollen or cotton manufactures shall pay less than thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. It also includes the free list of the present tariff bill now before the House, with the addition of coal and hides, and then turning to the revenue law proposes to reduce the income tax to 3 per cent on incomes over $2,000, and to repeal all special taxes, and taxes on sales, except special taxes on distillers, rectifiers, liquor dealers, brewers, manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, cigars and snuffs, and banks and bankers.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Ways and Means Committee has agreed to some important amendments to the funding bill, the purport of which is unknown.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

A special order has been issued from the War Department directing the Seventeenth United States Infantry, now in Virginia, and the Fourteenth Infantry, now in Kentucky, to proceed with all possible despatch to Sioux City, Iowa, and report thence to the General commanding the Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty. The order removes all troops now performing duty in those States. The understanding is that the move has something to do with the condition of affairs in the Red River country, and refers to the neutrality of American soil during the existing troubles. There are already in the Department of Dakota three regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND LAKE MICHIGAN CANAL PROJECT.

Governors Merrill, of Iowa; Butler, of Nebraska; and Fairchild, of Wisconsin, had a hearing before the House Committee on Commerce to-day. They are urging Congress to give the people a free water channel between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, via the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, which will cause a reduction of freight charges between the grain-growing and grain-consuming States. There is every probability that the bill pending will pass, owing to the strong desire of the West.

UNRELIABLE.

Telegraphic despatches from Toronto, professing to state information given by the Government of the United States to the Canadian authorities, with regard to the Fenians, or intentions of this government, are not to be relied on. They appear to be prepared with the design of invariably misrepresenting this government, and are generally pure fiction.

THE BILL TO ENFORCE THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

[illegible] to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, [illegible] in the Senate, provides that all citizens of the United States, otherwise qualified by law, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Penalties of fine and imprisonment are provided for the failure of officials to allow the opportunity to perform any necessary prerequisites of State or Territorial laws. Persons deprived of any office, except that of member of Congress or of State Legislature by reason of the violation of the foregoing provisions may recover possession through United States Courts. The United States District Court shall have, exclusive of State Courts, cognizance of all crimes and offences against the provisions of this act. All officers of the United States are required, under penalty of $1,000, to institute and enforce the proceedings thereunder, and the President is authorized to employ the land and naval forces or militia to enforce its execution.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in: Captain Commodore S. P. Lee, to be Rear Admiral; Commander Reed G. Parrot, to be Commodore; [illegible] Commander Wm. F. Spicer, to be Captain; [illegible] Commander Edmund O. Matthews, to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieutenant John [illegible], to be Lieutenant Commander; [illegible] to be Superintendent of [illegible] for the Fortieth District.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

SENATE.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of the Board of Trade and Council of Cincinnati [illegible] Louisville Canal [illegible].

[illegible] the Ohio River, [illegible] of greater [illegible] work on the enlargement [illegible]. He asked its reference [illegible] propositions, and hoped [illegible] preparation to complete [illegible].

BILL TO ENFORCE THE [illegible]

Mr. STEWART, from [illegible] reported a bill covering [illegible] ment of the Fifteenth [illegible].

BILL FOR THE [illegible]

A bill was introduced [illegible] story of the law for the [illegible] on the public domain.

CONFERENCE.

The Senate insisted [illegible] Income Tax bill, and [illegible] and Morrill (Vt.), were [illegible] Conference.

A similar committee [illegible] ling, Carpenter, and Bay[illegible] on the Census bill.

PERUVIAN [illegible]

Mr. SUMNER, from the [illegible] Relations, reported a bill [illegible] to carry into execution [illegible] President of the United [illegible] award made by the Joint [illegible] United States and Peru.

BILLS.

The calendar was then [illegible] bills to which no objection [illegible]. They included a bill ex[illegible] for consolidating the [illegible] being a substitute for the [illegible] giving priority in the [illegible] cases to which a State [illegible] ecution of the revenue [illegible] stayed by judicial order [illegible].

BILLS [illegible]

The bill to authorize the [illegible] of officers of the army and [illegible] the Committee on Finance [illegible] importation of immigrant [illegible] unlawful, was referred to [illegible] cation and Labor.

COASTING TRADE.

The bill specifying reg[illegible] and coasting trade on the [illegible] and Northwestern frontier [illegible].

PRIVATE [illegible]

A large number of private [illegible] Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A large number of bills [illegible] ing one to charter [illegible] Cable Company; also, [illegible] from Ontonagon to the [illegible] railroad from Lake Superior [illegible] and for the Omaha & [illegible] also, for a survey of the [illegible] the Missouri to the Marsh[illegible].

SPECIAL [illegible]

By Mr. SARGENT: For [illegible] of the United States by [illegible] viding that on the 30th of [illegible] a reduction of 15 per cent [illegible] 10 per cent on import duties [illegible] bacco, and cigars; that [illegible] December 31, 1870, shall be [illegible] ing all special licenses, [illegible] ers, and manufacturers of [illegible] cigars.

ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE [illegible]

Mr. AYER offered a resolution [illegible] bill might be indefinitely [illegible] refused to second the previous [illegible] and the resolution went over.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GIBSON offered a [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] tive to trade between the [illegible] British North American [illegible]. The House refused to [illegible] tion, and the resolution was [illegible].

Mr. McKENZIE offered a [illegible] the President for a statement [illegible] paid into the Treasury [illegible] seized and sold for taxes [illegible] under the act of June 1, 18[illegible]. The House refused to [illegible] tion, and the resolution went [illegible].

Mr. BOOKER offered a [illegible] and good faith of the [illegible] the payment of loyal citizens [illegible] property of every description [illegible] use of the government. The House refused to [illegible] tion—85 to 90—and the [illegible].

Mr. CESSNA offered a [illegible] Committee on Revolutionary [illegible] the propriety of providing [illegible] ing officers and soldiers [illegible] Adopted.

Mr. STILES offered a [illegible] mation as to the army officers [illegible] ington. The House refused to [illegible] tion, and the resolution [illegible].

EXCUSED FROM [illegible]

The morning hour having [illegible] came up as to the members [illegible] the House Friday night. Mr. SCHENCK offered a [illegible] excused $10 each; [illegible] lowed to be submitted. The previous question [illegible] 25.

Several members proffered [illegible] accepted.

Mr. CULLOM moved to [illegible] adopt a resolution [illegible] posed.

On a count by tellers, the [illegible] Mr. DAWES having called [illegible] the rules were not suspended [illegible] two-thirds not voting in favor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice [illegible] after the reading of the [illegible] the House. The matter here ended.

Mr. FITCH moved to [illegible] next Thursday to the consideration [illegible] the Committee of Public Lands.

Mr. DIXON moved to [illegible] consider a substitute for the [illegible] the extermination of fur [illegible] Alaska. Yeas, 111; nays, [illegible] in the affirmative.

PROTEST AGAINST THE [illegible]

A petition was presented [illegible] ninety-four business firms [illegible] Cleveland, against the passage [illegible] bill.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL [illegible]

Mr. LOGAN, by unanimous [illegible] a joint resolution appointing [illegible] Smith, General Jno. E. Smith, [illegible] Parker, a commission to [illegible] burial place for the remains [illegible] Rawlins, late Secretary of War [illegible] of the same be paid out of the [illegible] the War Department.

Mr. COX suggested a [illegible] the erection of a suitable [illegible].

Mr. VOORHEES modified the [illegible] General Rawlins were [illegible] graveyard in Washington.

The joint resolution as modified [illegible].

CLAIM BILL.

Mr. PETERS moved to [illegible] purpose of reporting from the [illegible] Judiciary, and passing a bill [illegible] the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] and abandoned property, [illegible] claims belonging to the United [illegible] were suspended, and the [illegible] 99 to 41.

THE TARIFF.

The House went into [illegible] on the Tariff bill. The [illegible] in slabs, blooms, loops, &c. [illegible].

To that relative to iron [illegible] mered, several amendments [illegible] jected.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York [illegible] duty $15 per ton instead of [illegible] ter general discussion, and [illegible] the amendment, the committee [illegible].

CANNON DONATED.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced [illegible] donating four pieces condemned [illegible] Ladies' Monument Association [illegible] Passed.

NIGHT SESSIONS [illegible]

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice [illegible] night sessions to-morrow and [illegible] Tariff bill.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. BURDETT, from the [illegible] reported in the election case [illegible] trict of Louisiana, that [illegible] titled to a seat, and J. P. New[illegible].

RESOLUTION FOR [illegible]

Mr. CALKIN offered a resolution [illegible] formation of the amounts [illegible] provement of the Boston and [illegible] Delaware breakwater, and [illegible] pi River. Adopted.

Adjourned.

THE CHOCTAW [illegible]

Message of the Principal [illegible] Council—He Advises [illegible] tion for Admission [illegible] Union.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—The [illegible] Wright, principal Chief of the [illegible] concerning the special session [illegible] their territory in Mississippi [illegible] proposed establishment of [illegible] He says it is idle to talk of [illegible] they are. The great change [illegible] such as we would wish, but [illegible] than we are prepared to meet [illegible] the change, whether prepared [illegible] meet it manfully. He then advises [illegible] be surveyed and held in severalty [illegible] organize ourselves at once [illegible] homma, and ask for admission [illegible] States of the Union, and if [illegible] of the United States Government [illegible] come citizens of the American [illegible] acquiesce in our petition. [illegible] an immediate protest against [illegible] ernment, and the adoption of [illegible] the government to settle the [illegible] and recommends the encouragement [illegible] roads.

The Council subsequently [illegible] mitting the question of dividing [illegible] to be held in severalty, or, as [illegible] ment, to a vote of the people [illegible].

IOWA.

Death of a Veteran [illegible]

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 24.—The [illegible] the veteran type in the employ [illegible] of this city, fell dead almost [illegible] ing while setting type at his [illegible] was 63 years of age; had been [illegible] three printing offices in various [illegible] one years. He set type on [illegible] ever published in Iowa. His [illegible] to-morrow with the honors [illegible] the Old Settlers' Association.

Body of a Drowned [illegible] ered Near Des Moines [illegible].

DES MOINES, April 24.—The [illegible] M. Jack, drowned near here [illegible] recovered yesterday and [illegible] her sister, drowned at the [illegible] found. Miss Jack lived in [illegible] was here on a visit. A [illegible] in the same stream [illegible].

The heavy thunder-storm [illegible] ternoon extended into [illegible] City.

Vegetation is growing [illegible].

TENNESSEE.

Murder on a Mississippi [illegible] Engineer Killed [illegible] Hands.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—A horrible [illegible] perpetrated three miles above [illegible] on the tow-boat Mary Alice [illegible] for Pittsburgh. Benjamin [illegible] Anderson and Henderson [illegible] the engine. Rose [illegible] him, and after stabbing [illegible] him, threw him overboard [illegible] witnessed the scene, and [illegible] was knocked down and [illegible] was made to save Rose [illegible] murderers were [illegible] arrival of the boat [illegible] murderers are indicted [illegible] the first degree.

The Methodist [illegible] Held its Freedmen's [illegible] Death of a [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Methodist Episcopal Church [illegible] the Methodist [illegible] city, Grant, an [illegible].

Died of apoplexy [illegible] city.

CANADA.

A Denial from the [illegible]

TORONTO, April 25.—[illegible] of the United Indians, [illegible] that his tribe is to [illegible] River expedition.

Southern Press [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Ga., April [illegible] the Southern Press [illegible] from the [illegible] in the [illegible] stances.

Fight [illegible]

BALTIMORE, April [illegible]